

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted Form.
The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 134.	<p style="text-align: center;">I.—PROPERTY RATES—contd.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Collections—contd.</i></p>
	<p>chattels seized under any such warrant, and shall at the same time give a notice in writing, in Form C hereto annexed, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure, that the said goods and chattels will be sold as therein mentioned.</p>
The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 134.	<p>21. If the warrant is not in the meantime discharged or suspended by the Cantonment Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold under the orders of the Cantonment Magistrate, who shall apply the proceeds, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in discharge of the said arrears and costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The fees payable upon distraints under these Regulations shall be such as are set forth in the table of fees in Table D hereto annexed.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Liability of Occupiers for Conservancy-rate.</i></p>
The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 95.	<p>22. Any person who has paid to the Cantonment Conservancy-rate to be remitted in respect of any house, building, or land shall, if he was not himself in occupation of such house, building, or land during the period for which such payment has been made, be entitled to recover the same from the person, if any, actually in occupation of such house, building, or land for the said period:</p>
	<p style="padding-left: 40px;">Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the relative rights of parties who have entered or may hereafter enter into any agreement as to their respective liabilities on account of the said rates, so long as such agreement continues in force.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Remission and Refunds.</i></p>
The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 82, clause 1.	<p>23. When any house, building, or land, or any portion of a house let as a separate tenement or for lodgings or godowns, shall be or become vacant, the Cantonment Magistrate shall remit or refund, as the case may be, the property rate leviable in respect thereof for the number of days the said house, building, or land, or portion of a house, may have remained unoccupied:</p>
	<p style="padding-left: 40px;">Provided always that the person liable to the payment of the said rates or his agent shall have given notice in writing of the vacancy to the Cantonment Magistrate, and that the amount of rate to be refunded shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.</p>
The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 82, clauses 2 and 3.	<p>24. All applications for refunds falling due in any quarter shall be made within thirty days after the expiration of such quarter, in default whereof the claim to refund may be disallowed.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>In the event of continued vacancy at the commencement of any quarter, the owner shall give notice in writing of</i></p>
<i>Continued vacancy.</i>	

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted Form.
The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 84.	<p style="text-align: center;">I.—PROPERTY RATES—<i>concl'd.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Remission and Rebands—contd.</i></p> <p>the same to the Cantonment Magistrate within fifteen days after the commencement of the quarter. In default of such notice, his claim to refund on account of such continued vacancy shall be forfeited.</p>
The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, section 116.	<p>25. When any house or building is demolished or removed, the person liable for the payment of the aforesaid rates in respect of such house or building shall give notice thereof in writing to the Cantonment Magistrate within fifteen days from the date of the completion of such demolition or removal: until such notice is given, the said person shall continue to be liable to the payment of all rates which would have been leviable had such house or building not been demolished or removed.</p>
Rules for collection of octroi duties in the Hyderabad City Municipality (Sind), No. XI.	<p style="text-align: center;">II.—OCTROI DUTIES.</p> <p>26. Octroi duties shall be payable on demand, and shall be levied and collected by and under the management of the Cantonment Magistrate and officers subordinate to him: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Cantonment Magistrate, with the sanction of the Cantonment Committee, to make such arrangements as in his discretion he may deem fit with any Railway Company for the levy and collection of octroi duties on dutiable articles imported by such railway for sale in the Mhow Cantonment.</p>
Ditto No. XII	<p>27. Every person in charge of goods shall on arrival at the first octroi station either make a declaration, stating the description, quantity, and value of the goods in his charge, or present a regular invoice for the same.</p>
Ditto No. XI	<p>28. If the Nakedar in charge of the octroi station sees cause to challenge any such declaration or to question the correctness of the invoices, he shall send the goods, with the declaration and invoice, to the Octroi Inspector, who may demand to examine and weigh the goods, and shall levy the duty which he shall find to be payable on them after examining and weighing them.</p>
Ditto No. II	<p>29. Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section, the duty on articles assessed <i>ad valorem</i> shall be levied according to the invoice value. The duty on articles assessed by weight shall be levied on the net weight, such abatement being made from the gross weight on account of packings, lashings, &c., as may be from time to time prescribed by the Cantonment Committee.</p>
	<p>30. Goods which are the property of Government at the time of import shall pass free, if accompanied by an invoice, with an endorsement of the proper Government officer certifying that they are the property of Government.</p>

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted Form.
Rules for collection of octroi duties in the Hyderabad City Municipality (Sind), No. IV.	II.—OCTROI DUTIES— <i>contd.</i>
Ditto	No. VI
	31. Goods, the property in which is not vested in Government at the time of import, Import of goods intended for but which, being imported Government, with a view to the fulfilment of a Government contract or otherwise intended for the use of Government, will in the ordinary course of things become the property of Government after importation, shall, on passing any octroi station, be declared as being intended for the use of Government, e.g., in fulfilment of a certain specified contract. The duty on them shall be paid, and subsequently, if they do actually become Government property, the duty shall be refunded on a certificate to that effect signed by the Departmental officer concerned.
Ditto	No. VII
	32. A receipt will be granted for all octroi duties levied, specifying the quantities and Grant of receipts for payments nature of the goods and the date of their importation. The holder of such a receipt will be entitled at any time within one year from the date of its issue to receive, in exchange for the original receipt, separate receipts for such portions of the goods as he may desire : provided that the amount of duty paid on any such portion be not less than Rs. (3) three ; and, subject to this proviso, receipts may, at the option of holders, be subdivided and changed in the above manner as often as the holders may desire.
Ditto	No. VII
	33. A certificate of exportation will be granted, on application, to every holder Grant of export certificates of such a receipt who exports goods which correspond in nature with, and do not exceed in quantity the goods described in the said receipt.
Ditto	No. VIII
	34. On production of an export certificate, accompanied by the corresponding Refunds. receipt, the amount of duty paid, as per the receipt, in respect of goods of the nature and quantity exported, as per the export certificate, shall be refunded without deduction : provided that the sum claimed amounts to not less than Rs. (3) three for each export certificate, and that the exportation has taken place within one year from the date of the receipt.
Ditto	No. VII
	35. Imported goods on which the importer is unwilling to pay the octroi leviable at the time of importation may be deposited for safe custody in a bonded warehouse. Any importer wishing to send goods to a bonded warehouse must declare the description, weight, quantity or, if necessary, the value of the goods at the import station ; and he will then be furnished with a pass or permit, under which the goods may be removed to the warehouse.
	The importer must at once deliver his pass to the Munshi or other Officer in charge of the warehouse, who, after satisfying himself as to its correctness, will sign the receipt attached thereto, and hand it back to the importer.
Ditto	No. VII
	36. A return shall be prepared daily at each import station of all passes issued Preparation of returns of passes for goods to be deposited in the bonded warehouse. and with this return the accounts of the Munshi or other Officer in charge of the warehouse shall be checked daily. In the event of the Munshi or

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted Form.
Rules for collection of octroi duties in the Hyderabad City Municipality (Sind), No. VIII.	II.—OCTROI DUTIES— <i>contd.</i>
	other Officer aforesaid discovering that the articles on arrival do not correspond with the description, &c., given in the pass, he shall report the matter for orders.
Ditto No. VIII	37. The owner of goods deposited in a bonded warehouse may, on application to the Munshi or other Officer in charge, break bulk and change the packing of such goods; and any portion thereof, being, in the case of piece-goods, not less than a single bale, and, in any other case, not less in quantity or weight than such amount as is liable to a duty of Rs. (3) three, may, on payment of full duty, be imported into the town under cover of a pass, without rendering the balance left in bond liable to duty or to any other charge, except warehouse fees.
Ditto No. VIII	38. The payment of duty on any goods leaving the bonded warehouse for consumption within cantonment limits will be without detriment to the importer's claim to a refund, if the goods are afterwards exported. When goods are removed from a warehouse and the duty thereon paid, the necessary alteration will be made in the receipt given to the importer under section 35, and a receipt for the duty will be granted in accordance with section 32.
Ditto No. VIII	39. Should any goods be removed from a bonded warehouse for exportation, they will go free of duty direct to the exit-station under cover of a pass, which must be delivered to the officer at the exit-station. The said officer, after certifying the date of export on the pass, will forward it as he may from time to time be directed. In the case of any deficiency in the quantity, value, or weight of the goods exported, the holder of the pass will be required to pay the duty on such deficiency.
Ditto No. VIII(d)	40. The Cantonment Committee will, with the concurrence of the Governor-General's Agent, from time to time determine what articles may be deposited in a bonded warehouse, and what warehouse fees shall be charged for their detention therein. The said fees shall be fixed with a view to the income realized therefrom being sufficient to cover the expenditure incurred on the warehouse, but shall not exceed one anna per bale or package per diem.
Ditto No. VIII(e)	41. Should the fees be not paid punctually when due, such part of the goods as is likely to cover the amount of the fees due shall be sold by auction. The fees on perishable goods shall be payable in advance, and if not so paid, such goods shall be sold by auction. In both cases the balance, after deduction of the dues, shall be made over to the owner of the goods.
	42. During the detention of any goods at a bonded warehouse, the Cantonment Committee will be responsible for their ordinary protection, but not for any loss not caused by the neglect or fault of their servants.

Enactment or Rule.	Adapted Form.
Rules for collection of octroi duties in the Hyderabad City Municipality (Sind), No. VIII (g).	II.—OCTROI DUTIES— <i>concl'd.</i>
Ditto No. XVI	<p>43. The Cantonment Committee may recognize any private godown as a bonded warehouse, taking suitable precautions for locking it up, and charging such fees for the attendance of their Munshis or peons therat as they think fit: provided that full duty shall be levied on all articles removed from such godown for consumption within cantonment-limits, and that no octroi duty shall be charged on articles exported therefrom within one year of their original import. The Committee will decide what receipts or passes must be given in each case.</p> <p>44. A Schedule of the octroi duties leviable, and of the circumstances under which any articles named therein are exempt, and a precise list of all articles assessed <i>ad valorem</i>, and a copy of sections 26 to 46, both inclusive, of these Regulations, in English and in the Marathi and Urdu languages, shall be furnished to every person employed to collect the said duties, and shall be fixed up in a conspicuous position at each place appointed for collecting the same.</p> <p>45. All octroi duties not paid on demand, and all expenses reasonably incurred in connection therewith, may be recovered, after a summary inquiry by the Cantonment Magistrate, in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure for the levy of fines.</p> <p>46. Whoever does anything in contravention of these Regulations relating to octroi duties, or evades or attempts to evade, or abets the evasion of, payment of octroi duty, shall, for each offence, be punishable with fine not exceeding fifty rupees.</p>
The Bombay District Municipal Act, section No. 84.	<p>FORM A (<i>see Section 18</i>). <i>Notice of Demand.</i></p> <p>Take notice that the Cantonment Magistrate demands from (you) the sum of _____ due from (you) (<i>here describe the property upon which the rate is imposed</i>) for the months of _____ 18 ; and that if the sum due is not paid into the said Cantonment Magistrate's office at _____, or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Cantonment Magistrate within fifteen days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same, with costs.</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Signature of the Cantonment Magistrate.</i></p>
The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, Schedule C.	<p>FORM B (<i>see Section 18</i>). <i>Distress Warrant.</i></p> <p>To _____</p> <p>(<i>Here insert the name of the Officer charged with the execution of the Warrant.</i>)</p> <p>Whereas _____ of _____ has not paid, or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of, the sum of _____ rupees due for the rates mentioned in the margin for the months of _____ 18 , although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said _____, and fifteen days have</p>
The Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, Schedule D.	

Enactment or Rule.

Adapted Form.

elapsed since the service of the notice of demand; This is to command you to distrain the goods and chattels of the said

(or, as the case may be, any goods and chattels found on the premises referred to) to the amount of the said sum of rupees, and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress; and if within five days next after such distress, the said sum shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said goods and chattels; and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any, on demand to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said goods and chattels. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the goods and the chattels of the said , you are to certify the same to me, together with this Warrant.

(Signature of the Cantonment Magistrate.)

Date _____

FORM C (see Section 20).

Form of Inventory and Notice.

(State particulars of goods seized.)

Take notice that I have this day seized the goods and chattels specified in the above Inventory for the sum of rupees due for the rates mentioned in the margin for the months of 188 and that unless you pay into the office of the Cantonment Magistrate the amount due, together with the costs of this distress, within five days from the day of the date of this notice, the goods and chattels will be sold.

(Signature of the Officer executing
the Warrant of Distress.)

TABLE D (see Section 21).

Table of Fees payable in Distrainments under these Regulations.

Sum distrained for	Fee.
Under 5 Rupees	Rs. a. p.
Rupees 5 and under	... 0 4 0
" 10 "	10 ... 0 8 0
" 15 "	15 ... 0 12 0
" 20 "	20 ... 1 0 0
" 25 "	25 ... 1 4 0
" 30 "	30 ... 1 8 0
" 35 "	35 ... 1 12 0
" 40 "	40 ... 2 0 0
" 45 "	45 ... 2 4 0
" 50 "	50 ... 2 8 0
" 60 "	60 ... 3 0 0
" 80 "	80 ... 3 12 0
Above 100 Rupees	100 ... 4 8 0
	... 5 0 0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four annas must be paid daily for each man.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND
COMMERCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

FURLough, &c.

Simla, the 30th July, 1885.

No. 2248.

CODES.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Section 127.

Exception 8.

Add the following paragraphs to this Exception:—

"The Manager may grant furlough to any such officer, who can be conveniently spared, according to the following scale:—

A first furlough for a period not exceeding—

12 months, after 7 years' service.
14 ditto 8 ditto.
16 ditto 9 ditto.
18 ditto 10 or more ditto.

A second or subsequent furlough for a period not exceeding—

6 months, after 3 years' further service dating from the expiration of the previous furlough or sick leave.

8 ditto	4 ditto	ditto	ditto.
10 ditto	5 ditto	ditto	ditto.
12 ditto	6 ditto	ditto	ditto.
14 ditto	7 ditto	ditto	ditto.
16 ditto	8 ditto	ditto	ditto.
18 ditto	9 or more ditto	ditto	ditto.

"2. The period of service upon which furlough may be granted is to be exclusive of time spent on leave of absence of any kind whatever except privilege leave. No second or subsequent furlough shall be granted till after a further actual service of three years, commencing from the date of the expiration of the previous furlough; and no single furlough shall be granted for a longer period than eighteen months.

"3. An officer absent on furlough will be allowed half the substantive pay of his appointment, excluding all allowances, except personal allowances.

"4. The service towards first or subsequent furlough is not cancelled by the grant of sick leave; but an interval of three years of service must elapse between the return of an officer from sick leave and the grant of any furlough that may be due to him.

"5. When an officer has earned either first or subsequent furlough, if from any cause it may be found inconvenient to grant him the whole of the furlough earned, an instalment may be granted, leaving the balance at his credit to be taken when convenient, subject, however, to the maximum limit of eighteen months prescribed above."

CODES.

The 27th July, 1885.

No. 2172.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 223.

Schedule B.

Strike out the following name from this Schedule:—

"Ellis, W. J., Medical Officer, Humeerpore."

No. 2173.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 150.

Chapter II.

Insert the following as Section 17A in this Chapter:—

"Leave of absence for a definite period is not admissible to an officer who has been suspended from duty. If permission to proceed to England is granted in such a case, it should only be for such period as the Secretary of State may determine."

The 28th July, 1885.

No. 2194.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Chapter XV.

Substitute the following for the Note at the beginning of this Chapter:—

[NOTE.—"The Rules in this Chapter, with the exception of Rules 8 to 11 under Section 163, do not apply to Officers employed in the Public Works Department."]

The 30th July, 1885.

No. 2216.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 88.

Add the following as Rule (g) to this Section:—

"(g) Service paid from the 'Quetta Revenue Fund' before the 1st April, 1883, from which date the charges previously paid from the Fund became charges on the General Revenues, qualifies."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

EXEMPTIONS, &c.

The 27th July, 1885.

No. 2185.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated 13th November, 1880, the Municipality of Madura has paid Rs. 50 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rupees 10,000 which the said Municipality was authorised to borrow, and which has been raised by issue of the debenture No. 1, dated 18th May, 1885:

Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the above-mentioned debenture from the payment of any stamp duty with which it may otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, or subdivision.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

LIGHTS AND LIGHTDUES.

The 30th July, 1885.

No. 2223.—In accordance with the provisions of section 16 of Act IX of 1879 (an Act to amend the law relating to Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the

following Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Burma Coast-lights during the year ending 31st March, 1885 :—

Receipts.		Heads of Expenditure.	
Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
		Algrunda Reef	14,294 0 0
		Oyster Island	27,012 0 0
		Table Island, Cocos	7,117 0 0
		Eastern Grove	5,270 0 0
		China Buckeer	8,174 0 0
		Table Island, Tavoy or Reef Island	5,731 0 0
		Double Island	6,081 0 0
		Savage Island	3,810 0 0
		Light-ship <i>Colombo</i>	23,807 0 0
		Light-ship <i>Algrunda</i>	656 0 0
		Light-ship <i>Krishna</i>	2,928 0 0
		Relief Establishment	5,046 0 0
		Allowance to Inspector	1,900 0 0
		Public Works Department Expenditure on Annual Repairs to Provincial Light-houses	763 0 0
1,59,015	2 6	Total	1,11,952 0 0

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st July, 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 425.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant William Prior, Dorsetshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 13th Bengal Infantry,—31st May, 1883.

Lieutenant George Frederick Horace Dillon, Suffolk Regiment, Wing Officer, 28th Bengal Infantry,—25th May, 1884.

No. 426.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 219 of 1885, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to attach Honorary Lieutenant the Nawab Nazam-ud-din Khan, of Mamdot, to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 4 Mountain Battery.

No. 427.—Captain E. C. Wace, R.A., to be Commandant, *vice* Captain W. M. Campbell, R.A., who has vacated that appointment. Dated 16th July, 1885.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 14th July, 1885.

FURLough AND LEAVE.

No. 428.—Colonel H. C. E. Ward, Bengal S. C., has been granted an extension of furlough (m. e.) for two months by the Secretary of State for India.

JUDICIAL.

No. 429.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 180, sub-section 2 (*b*), Army Act, 1881, the Governor-General in Council is pleased

to direct that the classes of persons now enlisted and attested for Her Majesty's Indian Forces under the said Act, shall in future be enlisted and attested under the Indian Articles of War for the time being.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 430.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Colvil William Mitford, Bengal S. C.,—25th July, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Swinhoe, Bombay S. C.,—27th July, 1885.

No. 431.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Colonel William Turton Fagan, Bengal S. C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance,—28th July, 1885.

No. 432.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Robert Forsyth to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductors George Mathias Dorsey and George Blazey to be Deputy-Assistant Commissaries; Store-Sergeant James Pearson Cooke to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, *vice* Sub-Conductor A. James, pensioned;

With effect from the 1st May, 1885.

No. 433.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Conductor James Rodgers to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor Richard Burton to be Conductor; Sergeant Henry Morrison to be Sub-Conductor;

With effect from the 27th April, 1885, *vice* Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant M. O'Connor, pensioned.

No. 434.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Luchman to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Neaz Gool, deceased,—7th June, 1885.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 435.—Colonel Henry Loftus Alexander Tottenham, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th September, 1885, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 436.—Lieutenant C. E. Norton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 8th April, 1885.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLough AND LEAVE.

No. 24.—Mr. Richard Douglas Paget Jones, First grade officer, Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m. e.) for six months, under rule VII of Marine Circular No. 16 of 1884.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th July, 1885.

No. 199.—Mr. E. A. Dennys, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Military Works Branch, is granted leave out of India on medical certificate for twelve months.

No. 200.—The following transfers are ordered:—

Major F. G. Oldham, R.E., Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Grierson, B. S. C., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

Mr. C. C. Harold, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, is attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. A. Wilson, officiating Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is appointed Examiner of Accounts of the Sind-Peshin and Bolan State Railways.

The 28th July, 1885.

No. 201.—The services of Mr. C. P. Warde, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, temporarily attached to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways, are replaced, in the interests of the public service, at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 202.—Mr. G. H. D. Walker, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam, is granted furlough out of India for one year under section 132 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 31st July, 1885.

No. 203.—The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr. R. K. Williams, from the charge of the Accounts of the State Railways in the Central Provinces, to that of the Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

Mr. W. H. Brand, from the charge of the Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, to that of the Accounts of the State Railways in the Central Provinces.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 32.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1885.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT N^o. 32.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th August, 1885.

No. 14.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following rules in regard to the publication of the Indian Law Reports, in supersession of those published with Notification No. 3, dated 24th January, 1878:—

CALCUTTA SERIES.

1. The Government of India will appoint a Reporter and such Sub-Reporters as from time to time it thinks fit for the High Court of Bengal, who shall work under the orders and supervision of a Council to be constituted as follows:—

The Chief Justice.

Two Puisne Judges.

The Advocate-General.

A Member of the Calcutta Bar.

A Vakil.

The two Puisne Judges, the Barrister and Vakil shall be from time to time appointed by the Court.

2. The Reporter and Sub-Reporters will be paid by the Governor-General in Council. The Local Government will be responsible for all arrangements connected with printing, publication and distribution of the reports.

3. The entire supervision of the literary work and editing of the reports, including such arrangements as may be needed to ensure the report of

each case being ready for the press as soon as possible after judgment is delivered, will rest with the Council.

4. The Reporter and Sub-Reporters will act in direct subordination to the Council as to attendance in Court, the form of the reports, the cases to be reported, the date of publication and other matters. The Council may, on due cause shown, recommend to the Government of India the dismissal or suspension of any Reporter or Sub-Reporter, and may, pending the orders of Government on the subject, itself suspend any Reporter or Sub-Reporter.

5. The Reporter shall, subject to the directions of the Council, be responsible for the selection, form and publication of the reports, and, if the Council direct that any case shall be reported, the Reporter shall cause such case to be reported and published.

6. The Council may make such rules as it thinks fit as to the personal attendance of the Reporter and Sub-Reporters in Court, and generally for the guidance of the Reporter and Sub-Reporters.

7. The Council may make rules for the regulation of its own business.

8. The reports shall be published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, and the Council constituted under these rules is hereby empowered to publish them under such authority.

9. The present Reporter and Sub-Reporters shall be deemed to have been appointed under these rules.

MADRAS SERIES.

1. A Reporter shall be appointed for the High Court of Madras, and shall work under the supervision of a Council to be constituted as follows:—

- A Judge of the High Court.
- The Advocate-General.
- One other Member of the Bar.
- One Solicitor.
- One Vakil.

The Judge, Member of the Bar, Solicitor and Vakil shall from time to time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

2. The Reporter shall be appointed and paid by the Governor-General in Council.

3. The Reporter shall be primarily responsible for the selection and form of the reports, but on all questions of principle he shall consult, and be guided by, the Council.

4. The entire supervision of the literary work and editing of the reports, including such arrangements as may be needed to ensure the report of each case being ready for the press as soon as possible after judgment is delivered, will rest with the Council, the Local Government being responsible for all arrangements connected with printing, publication and distribution.

5. If the Judge or Judges who decided any case desires or desire that it should not be reported, it shall not be reported.

6. If the Court or the Chief Justice desires that the Reporter shall consult it or him, or any Committee appointed by it or by him, on any case or matter, it shall be his duty to do so.

7. If the Court or the Chief Justice desires that any case decided by the Court or by any Division or Judge thereof shall be reported, and signifies such desire to the Reporter, the case shall, subject to rule 5, be reported and published.

8. The Council may, with the approval of the Chief Justice, make rules of business for the Council.

9. The reports shall be published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, and the Council is hereby empowered to publish them under such authority.

10. In framing reports regard shall be had to the following general rules and principles:—

- (a) Every report ought to contain a statement of all facts necessary for a due understanding of the decision.
- (b) Reports ought not to state any facts which are clearly unnecessary for a due understanding of the decision.
- (c) In judging whether to insert or to omit a statement of facts, it is better to err on the side of overstatement than of understatement.
- (d) It is not meant that the Reporter must state the facts over again if there is a clear, full and consecutive statement of them in the judgment.
- (e) As a general rule, cases for which a full statement of facts cannot be obtained are not to be reported.
- (f) As a general rule, every report ought to contain a statement of the arguments of counsel, sufficient to show what points were pressed upon the Court.

(g) The Reporter should note any material bearing which the decision may have on other decisions or on any principle of law, and which is not otherwise apparent on the face of the report.

(h) Every report ought to contain a full copy or account of the judgment delivered by the Court and by each Judge thereof, or of so much of the judgment as bears on the point for which the case is reported.

(i) As a general rule, cases turning upon evidence or inferences of fact, cases relating to the construction of private documents, and, generally, cases which do not illustrate some principle of law or some important bearing of an enactment in a way not covered by previous decisions, ought not to be reported.

(j) In selecting cases for report, the Reporter is to be guided by the weight and importance of the decision, and the existence of materials for a satisfactory report, and is not to abstain from reporting a case merely because he may think the decision to be erroneous, or to be in conflict with other decisions.

BOMBAY SERIES.

1. A Reporter shall be appointed for the High Court of Bombay, and shall work under the supervision of a Council to be constituted as follows:—

- The Chief Justice.
- Two Puisne Judges.
- The Advocate-General.
- The Government Pleader.

The two Puisne Judges shall from time to time be selected by the High Court.

2. The Reporter shall be appointed and paid by the Governor-General in Council.

3. The Local Government shall be responsible for all arrangements connected with the printing, publication and distribution of the reports.

4. The Council may, with the approval of the Chief Justice, make rules of business for the Council.

5. The reports shall be published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, and the Council is hereby empowered to publish them under such authority.

6. Subject to such instructions as may, from time to time, with the approval of the Chief Justice, be issued by the Council, regard shall be had in framing reports to the following general rules and principles:—

- (a) Every report ought to contain a statement of all facts necessary for a due understanding of the decision.
- (b) Reports ought not to state any facts which are clearly unnecessary for a due understanding of the decision.
- (c) In judging whether to insert or to omit a statement of facts, it is better to err on the side of overstatement than of understatement.
- (d) It is not meant that the Reporter must state the facts over again if there is a clear, full and consecutive statement of them in the judgment.

- (e) As a general rule, cases for which a full statement of facts cannot be obtained are not to be reported.
- (f) As a general rule, every report ought to contain a statement of the arguments of counsel, sufficient to show what points were pressed upon the Court.
- (g) The Reporter should note any material bearing which the decision may have on other decisions or on any principle of law, and which is not otherwise apparent on the face of the report.
- (h) Every report ought to contain a full copy or account of the judgment delivered by the Court and by each Judge thereof, or of so much of the judgment as bears on the point for which the case is reported.
- (i) As a general rule, cases turning upon evidence or inferences of fact, cases relating to the construction of private documents, and, generally, cases which do not illustrate some principle of law or some important bearing of an enactment in a way not covered by previous decisions, ought not to be reported.
- (j) In selecting cases for report, the Reporter is to be guided by the weight and importance of the decision, and the existence of materials for a satisfactory report, and is not to abstain from reporting a case merely because he may think the decision to be erroneous, or to be in conflict with other decisions.

ALLAHABAD SERIES.

1. A Reporter shall be appointed for the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, and shall work under the supervision of a Council to be constituted as follows :—

One Puisne Judge.

Two Barristers.

Two Vakils of the Court.

Each of the above shall from time to time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

2. The Reporter shall be appointed and paid by the Governor-General in Council.

3. The Reporter shall be primarily responsible for the selection and form of the reports, but on all questions of principle he shall consult, and be guided by, the Council.

4. The entire supervision of the literary work and editing of the reports, including such arrangements as may be needed to ensure the report of each case being ready for the press as soon as possible after judgment is delivered, will rest with the Council, the Local Government being responsible for all arrangements connected with printing, publication and distribution.

5. If the Judge or Judges who decided any case desire or desire that it should not be reported, it shall not be reported.

6. If the Court or the Chief Justice desires that the Reporter shall consult it or him, or any Committee appointed by it or by him, on any case or matter, it shall be his duty to do so.

7. If the Court or the Chief Justice desires that any case decided by the Court or by any Division or Judge thereof shall be reported, and signifies such desire to the Reporter, the case shall, subject to rule 5, be reported and published.

8. The Council may, with the approval of the Chief Justice, make rules of business for the Council.

9. The reports shall be published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, and the Council is hereby empowered to publish them under such authority.

10. In framing reports regard shall be had to the following general rules and principles :—

(a) Every report ought to contain a statement of all facts necessary for a due understanding of the decision.

(b) Reports ought not to state any facts which are clearly unnecessary for a due understanding of the decision.

(c) In judging whether to insert or to omit a statement of facts, it is better to err on the side of overstatement than of understatement.

(d) It is not meant that the Reporter must state the facts over again if there is a clear, full and consecutive statement of them in the judgment.

(e) As a general rule, cases for which a full statement of facts cannot be obtained are not to be reported.

(f) As a general rule, every report ought to contain a statement of the arguments of counsel, sufficient to show what points were pressed upon the Court.

(g) The Reporter should note any material bearing which the decision may have on other decisions or on any principle of law, and which is not otherwise apparent on the face of the report.

(h) Every report ought to contain a full copy or account of the judgment delivered by the Court and by each Judge thereof, or of so much of the judgment as bears on the point for which the case is reported.

(i) As a general rule, cases turning upon evidence or inferences of fact, cases relating to the construction of private documents, and, generally, cases which do not illustrate some principle of law or some important bearing of an enactment in a way not covered by previous decisions, ought not to be reported.

(j) In selecting cases for report, the Reporter is to be guided by the weight and importance of the decision, and the existence of materials for a satisfactory report, and is not to abstain from reporting a case merely because he may think the decision to be erroneous, or to be in conflict with other decisions.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 7th August, 1885.

No. 210.—The services of Lieutenant C. G. Parsons, B.S.C., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

No. 218.—Major H. J. Pest, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade in Assam, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st grade, with effect from the 13th July, 1885, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. J. Murray, c.s., or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 5th August, 1885.

No. 1036.—The Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, Kt., q.c., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judi-
Kt., q.c., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judi-
cature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained
privilege leave for twenty-one days, with effect from
the 21st ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 7th August, 1885.

No. 157.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State
has permitted the Reverend J. Consterdine, M.A.,
a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Estab-
lishment, to resign his appointment, with effect from
the 1st March, 1885.

PATENTS.

The 1st August, 1885.

No. 665.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1850, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 33 of 1884.—John Remfry, of No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, Solicitor and Patent Agent. Amended specification of his invention for improvements in pumps.

No. 84 of 1884.—Dr. August Prinz, of Meissen, Saxony, in the Empire of Germany, for improvements in the treatment of vegetable fibrous materials for spinning.

No. 145 of 1884.—Eugene Etiev, Electrician, and Jean André de Braam, Civil Engineer, of the City of Paris, in the Republic of France, for an improved petroleum or hydro-carbon engine.

No. 17 of 1885.—William Beale Hale, Patent Solicitor, of Washington, in the District of Columbia and United States of America, for improvements in Electric Telephonic Transmitters.

No. 20 of 1885.—Mohesh Chunder Bose, a Government Pensioner, late Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, at present resident of Calcutta, premises No. 105, Anherst Street, for the "Puzzle Hinge," or "the mould of brass."

No. 25 of 1885.—John Edwards, of London, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in bottles and in stoppers for same.

No. 32 of 1885.—John Robert Bryden, of George Town, Demerara, British Guiana, Sanitary Engineer, for improved process and apparatus or plant for the utilization of human excreta, drainage from stables and the like.

No. 41 of 1885.—James Murdoch Napier, of York Road, Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in coining presses.

No. 44 of 1885.—Charles Thomas, Mason, Junior, of Sumter, South Carolina, United States of America, for improvements in cotton gins.

No. 48 of 1885.—The Fuller Universal Telephone Company, of the City of New York, State of New York, one of the United States of America, for improvements in Telephone Receivers.

No. 50 of 1885.—William Mather, of Manchester, in the County of Lancashire, England, Engineer, for process and apparatus for bleaching vegetable fibres, fabrics, and yarns.

No. 51 of 1885.—James Murdoch Napier, of York Road, Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in speed indicators.

No. 55 of 1885.—Harry Edmund Winter, Gentleman; Jean Louis Merigot, Medical Electrician, and Walter Frost, Electrical Engineer, all of London, England, for improvements in apparatus for raising and lowering the windows of railway and other carriages.

No. 70 of 1885.—Percival Everett, of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in weighing machines.

No. 76 of 1885.—John Clarke, Engineer, residing at No. 2, Talekul Ghaut, Howrah, in the Presidency of Bengal, for expressing water from indigo or similar products.

No. 78 of 1885.—Alfred Parry, Engineer, residing in Barrackpore, near Calcutta, for a press suitable for compressing tea, indigo, tobacco, and other products into cakes or blocks.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1885.

No. 1611 G.—Mr. A. W. S. Murray, *H*ead Clerk of the Resident's Political Office, Hyderabad, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 11th July, 1885, *vice* Ram Rao Govind, retired.

The 5th August, 1885.

No. 1624 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 783G., dated the 23rd April, 1885, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. Adolph Philippi as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Rangoon has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1627 G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Robert Heilgers as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

The 6th August, 1885.

No. 1639 G.—Munshi Ajudhia Pershad, Tahsildar and officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner at Ajmere, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1641 G.—Mr. H. E. J. Fitzpatrick, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be Extra Assistant Commissioner at Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1643 G.—The services of Colonel J. MacDonald Smith, Madras Staff Corps, in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Bangalore, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 7th July, 1885, the date on which he was relieved of his duties as officiating District Magistrate and Collector and President of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

No. 1646 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. George Karl Heinrichs as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Bombay, vice Mr. F. Heyer, and during the absence of Mr. J. Brandenburg.

INTERNAL.

The 7th August, 1885.

No. 2591 I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel so much of the Foreign Department Notifications, Nos. 8671, and 8681, dated the 13th March, 1885, as relates to the Court of the Joint Administrators of Pahtan.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 4th August, 1885.

No. 2305.—Mr. C. G. Vansittart, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, having returned from leave, resumed charge of his duties before noon on the 27th July, 1885.

The 7th August, 1885.

No. 2371.—Mr. P. E. Clague, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of the duties of Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General before noon on the 30th July, 1885.

CODES.

No. 2296.

The 4th August, 1885.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 43.

Section 93.

Insert the following after "Stipendiary Village Accountants" in the List under this Section:—

"(including those paid according to 'Wingate's scale')."

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th August, 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 437.—STAFF CORPS.—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Alexander Grierson Davidson, Wiltshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—31st July, 1883.

No. 438.—Lieutenant W. L. Davidson, R.A., appointed by the Secretary of State for India a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

No. 439.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—

Captain W. C. W. Rawlinson, Lincolnshire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 21st April, 1885.

No. 440.—RANK—

It is notified that Her Majesty's Government are pleased to approve of the local rank of Major-General being conferred on the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, when holding the rank of Colonel.

No. 441.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 440 of this date, Colonel G. T. Chesney, C.S.I., R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to have the local rank of Major-General. Dated 23rd July, 1885.

No. 442.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Major R. Patch, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to officiate as Commissary-General, Western Circle, vice Colonel A. R. Budeock, C.B., proceeding on furlough. Dated 4th August, 1885.

No. 443.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following extract paragraph 1 from a letter from the Secretary of State for India, No. 171, dated the 30th June, 1885, is published for general information:—

"PARA. 1.—The undermentioned Surgeons, on probation for the Indian Medical Service, having gone through a two-months' course* of instruction at the Despatch to India, No. 128 (Military) of 1885. Army Medical School, and being reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 1st April, 1885, the day of their joining at Netley:—

Francis James Drury.

Ernest Kenneth Campbell.

Herbert Jekyl Dyson.

Frederick Arthur Rogers.

Edward Richard William Charles Carroll.

They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at the

Army Medical School, from the 1st April to the 1st June, 1885, inclusive."

No. 444.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant F. C. Dunlop, Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain C. G. M. Fusken, who has vacated that appointment on promotion;

Lieutenant G. W. B. Swiney, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant Dunlop; With effect from the 13th June, 1885.

FURLough AND LEAVE.

No. 445.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Colonel A. R. Badcock, C.B., Bengal S. C., Commissary-General, Western Circle, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 446.—Surgeon F. R. Swaine, M.B., has been granted an extension of furlough (p. a.) for thirty days by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 447.—Surgeon-Major R. T. Lyons, M.D., 17th Bengal Infantry, is granted leave in India (m. c.) for 270 days, under Rule XXVI of the regulations of 1868.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 333 of 1885.

No. 448.—Major A. Harden, General List, Infantry, has been transferred to the Half-pay List, with effect from the 4th July, 1885, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 449.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 7th July, 1885, pages 3117 and 3120.

"WAR OFFICE;
3rd July, 1885.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the following promotion in the Most Honorable Order of the Bath:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Honorable Order, *viz.*,—

Major-General Sir Peter Stark Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I."

"INDIA OFFICE;
7th July, 1885.

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Charles Davidson, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 17th September, 1883, but to rank from 1st December, 1880.

Lieutenant Francis Charles Grant, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 9th May, 1883, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant William Wylie Norman, from the Border Regiment. Dated 29th June, 1883, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant Augustus Anderson Jervis Johnstone, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 17th August, 1883, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant John Thorold Evatt, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 14th July, 1883, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant Charles Edwin Hodgson, from the Border Regiment. Dated 16th January, 1884, but to rank from 9th September, 1882."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 450.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Henry de Parny Reunick,—5th August, 1885.

Major John Barnes Sparks,—5th August, 1885.

To be Major.

Captain Robert Alexander Gilchrist,—4th August, 1885.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Edward George Newnham, General List, Infantry,—4th August, 1885.

No. 451.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Robert Forsyth to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductors George Mathias Dorsey and George Blazey to be Deputy-Assistant Commissaries;

With effect from the 31st July, 1885.

Sergeant James Pearson Cooke to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, *vice* Sub-Conductor A. James, pensioned, with effect from the 1st May, 1885.

G. G. O. No. 432 of 1885 is cancelled.

No. 452.—Sub-Conductor John Cooper, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade from the 1st January, 1885.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 453.—Colonel Francis Howell Jenkins, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Bengal S. C., retires from the service. Dated 15th July, 1885.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 25.—Mr. Andrew Bannerman has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India an Assistant Engineer in the Indian Marine, with effect from the 12th June, 1885.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th August, 1885.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1868, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned, warrant and non-commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 25th and 31st July, 1885:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
9th Lancers	Sergeant-Major R. Young	11th July, 1885	Umballa ...	...	...
Subordinate Medical Department.	First Grade Apothecary E. M. Barcero.	16th July, 1885	Sialkot ...	...	...
9th Lancers	Lieutenant R. Broughton	17th July, 1885	Simla ...	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 25th and 31st July, 1885.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Alexander Henry Murray (a)	Colonel	Royal Artillery	4th April, 1885	Will left	Rs. A. P. 311 6 0	...	30th September, 1885.

(a) Executor—Widow—Frances Martha Murray.
Address—Unknown.
Executor—Son—Charles Stewart Murray.
Address—Assistant Superintendent of Police, Barrackpore.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st August, 1885.

No. 204.—The services of Mr. C. H. Barratt, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 1st October, 1885.

No. 205.—Mr. W. J. Greer, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is temporarily transferred in the interests of the public service from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the Punjab.

The 4th August, 1885.

No. 206.—Messrs. A. Morse and R. D. Percival, Assistant Engineers, 1st grade, State Railways, are transferred in the interests of the

public service from the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to that under the Director General of Railways.

No. 207.—The services of Mr. E. I. Shadboit, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, are on return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 6th August, 1885.

No. 208.—Mr. W. Sandford, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Establishment under the control of the Government of Bengal.

The 7th August, 1885.

No. 209.—Mr. J. S. Partridge, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, until further orders.

No. 210.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Roberts, R. W.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	1st January, 1885.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Woods, R. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	1st January, 1885.	Temporary.
Monies, W.	Ditto	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	1st January, 1885.	Ditto.
Monies, W.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	30th January, 1885.	...
Hogan, J. L. P.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	10th February, 1885.	Permanent.
Cole, W. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	10th February, 1885.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Monies, W.	Ditto	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	10th February, 1885.	Temporary.
Brown, J. S.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	18th February, 1885.	Permanent.
Michell, W.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	18th February, 1885.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Rose, G. P.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	21st February, 1885.	Temporary.
Talbot, H. S.	Ditto	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	14th March, 1885.	Ditto.
Wynne, T. R.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	5th April, 1885	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Michell, W.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.	Ditto	...
Talbot, H. S.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	...
Dyson, R. C.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	6th April, 1885	Permanent.
Deuchars, G.	Ditto	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mills, J. C.	Ditto	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Talbot, H. S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	9th April, 1885	Temporary.
Scott-Moncrieff, Captain G. K., R.E.	Ditto	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	11th April, 1885.	Ditto.
Babu Mal	Ditto	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	13th April, 1885.	Ditto.
Cole, W. H.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	25th April, 1885.	...
Babu Mal	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	25th April, 1885.	...
Creswell, P. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	29th April, 1885.	Temporary.
Babu Mal	Ditto	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	30th April, 1885.	Ditto.
Burt, H. P.	Ditto	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	9th May, 1885	Ditto.
Drew, W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	10th May, 1885	Permanent.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 33.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1885.

Note.—Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT NO. 33.

PART I. Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th August, 1885.

No. 15.—The following Statute is published for general information:—

ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT, 1885.

48 Vic., CHAPTER 8.

An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.

[25th April, 1885.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping a standing army, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law:

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by Her Majesty and this present Parliament, that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of Her Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-four men, including those to be employed at the dépôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within Her Majesty's Indian possessions:

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of

Royal Marine forces should be employed in Her Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid:

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of Her Majesty's forces by sea:

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm; yet nevertheless it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert Her Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow:

And whereas the Army Act, 1881, will expire in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five on the following days:

(a) in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man,—on the thirtieth day of April; and

- (b) elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America,—on the thirty-first day of July; and
- (c) elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions,—on the thirty-first day of December:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Army (Annual) Act,

1885.

2. (1) The Army Act, 1881, shall be and remain in force during the periods hereinafter mentioned, for specified times, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament; that is to say,

(a) within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man,—from the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five to the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eight-six, both inclusive; and

(b) elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America,—from the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five to the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, both inclusive; and

(c) elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions,—from the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five to the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, both inclusive;

and the day from which the Army Act, 1881, is continued in any place by this Act is in relation to that place referred to in this Act as the commencement of this Act.

44 & 45 Vic., c. 58. (2) The Army Act, 1881, while in force shall apply to persons subject to military law, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions.

(3) A person subject to military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act, 1881, by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of Her Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number hereinbefore mentioned.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the billeting, accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act, 1881, the prices specified in the Schedule to this Act.

Amendments of Army Act, 1881.

Amendment of section 44 of 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58, as to the commutation of punishment.

"For the purposes of commutation of punishment, the summary punishment above-mentioned shall be deemed to stand in the scale of punishments next below penal servitude";

And whereas it is expedient to authorise the commutation of imprisonment into summary punishment: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

In sub-section ten of section forty-four of the Army Act, 1881, the word "imprisonment" shall be substituted for the words "penal servitude."

5. Whereas by sub-section one of section eighty-

Amendment of section 58 of 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58, as to the form of proclamation for continuing soldiers in the army service.

eight of the Army Act, 1881, Her Majesty is authorised under the circumstances therein mentioned by proclamation to direct that persons who would otherwise be entitled to be transferred to the reserve shall continue in army service for the same period for which they might be required to serve, if they had been transferred to the reserve and called out for permanent service by a proclamation under the Reserve Forces Act, 1882;

And whereas it is expedient to assimilate the terms of a proclamation under the said section to a proclamation under the Reserve Forces Act, 1882: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

In section eighty-eight of the Army Act, 1881, there shall be substituted for sub-section one thereof the following enactments (which shall be sub-sections one, two and three thereof, and the present sub-section two of the said section shall be numbered four):—

(1) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council, in case of imminent national danger or of great emergency, by proclamation, the occasion being first communicated to Parliament if Parliament be then sitting, or if Parliament be not then sitting declared by the proclamation, to order that the soldiers who would otherwise be entitled in pursuance of the terms of their enlistment to be transferred to the reserve shall continue in army service.

(2) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty by any such proclamation to order a Secretary of State from time to time to give, and when given to revoke or vary, such directions as may seem necessary or proper for causing all or any of the soldiers mentioned in the proclamation to continue in army service.

(3) Every soldier for the time being required by or in pursuance of such directions to continue in army service shall continue to serve in army service for the same period for which he might be required to serve, if he had been transferred to the reserve and called out for permanent service by a proclamation of Her Majesty under the enactments relating to the reserve.

Amendment of section 171 of 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58, as to the exercise of powers vested in holder of military office.

6. Whereas by section one hundred and seventy-one of the Army Act, 1881, it is enacted as follows:

"Any power or jurisdiction given to, or any act or thing to be done by, to, or before any person holding any military office may be exercised by, or done by, to, or before any other person for the time being authorised in that behalf according to the custom of the service"

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the application of the said section in certain cases, and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

In section one hundred and seventy-one of the Army Act, 1881, there shall be added at the end thereof the words "or according to rules made under section seventy of this Act"

7. Whereas doubts have arisen as to the application of sub-section one of section one hundred and seventy-two of the Army Act, 1881, to sub-section two thereof, and as to whether

Amendment of s. 173 of 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58, as to the signing of orders in relation to Act, 1881, to sub-section two thereof, and as to whether

sub-section two extends to directions as well as orders, and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

In section one hundred and seventy-two of the Army Act, 1881, there shall be substituted for sub-section two thereof above recited the following enactment.

(2) The foregoing enactment of this section shall extend to any order or directions issued in pursuance of this Act in relation to a military convict or military prisoner, and any such order or directions shall not be held void by reason of the death or removal from office of the officer signing or ordering the issue of the same, or by reason of any defect in such order or directions, if it be alleged in such order or directions that the convict or prisoner has been convicted, and there is a good and valid conviction to sustain the order or directions.

8. (1) The amendments of the Army Act, 1881, made by this Act shall take effect as from the commencement of this Act.

(2) Where any enactment or words is or are directed by this Act or by any enactment for the time being in force, whether passed before or after the passing of this Act, to be substituted in the Army Act, 1881, for any other enactment or words, or to be added to, or omitted from, the Army Act, 1881, then all copies of the Army Act, 1881, printed after such direction takes effect shall be printed with the

said enactment or words added to the said Act or omitted therefrom, or printed therein, in lieu of any enactment or words for which the same is or are substituted, according as such direction requires, and with the sections and sub-sections numbered in accordance with such direction; and the said Act shall be construed as if it had, at the time at which such direction takes effect, been enacted with such addition, omission, or substitution.

(3) A reference in any enactment, whether passed before or after the passing of this Act, to the Army Act, 1881, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to the Army Act, 1881, as amended by any enactment for the time being in force.

SCHEDULE.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where hot meal furnished.	Two pence halfpenny per night.
Hot meal as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act, 1881.	One shilling and one penny halfpenny each.
Where no hot meal furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Four pence per day.
Ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	One shilling and nine pence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer ...	Two shillings per night.

Note.—An officer shall pay for his food.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 14th August, 1885.

No. 124-36.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 14th August, 1885.

Read again—

The Indian Explosives Act, No. IV of 1884.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. 34—1391-98, dated the 5th September 1884, directing the formation of a Committee to frame rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

A letter from the Committee, dated the 12th January 1885, submitting, with explanatory remarks, a draft of proposed rules under the Act.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—By the Resolution of the 5th September 1884, read in the

preamble, a Committee, composed of the officers named in the margin, was appointed to consider the question of the rules to be issued under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884. The rules submitted by the Committee have been considered by the Government of India, and have been amended

Major P. FitzG. Gallwey, R.A., Deputy Director General of Ordnance in India.
Mr. G. S. Forbes, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.
Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.
Mr. N. St. L. Carter, Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway Company.

where necessary. A copy of the rules as amended is attached to this Resolution.

2. The rules appear to the Governor General in Council to provide for all the subjects for which there is any present occasion. Those relating to Transport and Importation should, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be made and issued by the Government of India, while those relating to Manufacture, Possession, and Sale might appropriately be issued by Local Governments and Administrations after such adaptation as may be necessary to suit the local circumstances of each province.

3. No attempt has been made to frame rules for the keeping and transport of explosives within the limits of ports—matters formerly dealt with by the Ports Act, section 7, clause (o), and sections 28 to 34, both inclusive, of which will be repealed when the Explosives Act is brought into force. Each port must be considered separately, and rules for each prescribed with regard to its own circumstances.

4. It will be noticed that under section 5 of the Act, Local Governments are left a discretion in the application of the rules, and it is not necessary that the whole or any of the rules relating to manufacture, possession, and sale should be brought into operation, except in places where a real necessity for such rules may exist.

5. It was at first thought possible that simplification might be secured by confining importation to one or two of the best known explosives which are most useful for practical purposes, and by forbidding the importation of all other explosive substances. Further consideration, however, renders it doubtful whether it is expedient to do this, inasmuch as, in the present state of the industrial development of this country, explosives embraced in the classification adopted in the rules, but not now in actual use, may at any time become of importance and value for practical purposes.

6. The preliminary portion of the rules sets out the classification of explosives contained in the bye-laws made under the English Statute (38 Vic., cap. 17). There are doubtless many explosives known in Europe which at the present moment are neither manufactured, imported, nor used in India; but for the reasons given in the preceding paragraph, it has been deemed desirable to adopt the most exhaustive classification known.

7. One primary consideration kept in view in framing the rules has been to avoid the necessity of double licenses under the Indian Arms Act and the Explosives Act in the case of those explosives that are in common use throughout the country, and the manufacture, possession, sale, and importation of which are regulated under the former Act. With this object, the procedure and forms prescribed for these explosives under the Arms Act and the rules issued thereunder have been as far as possible preserved. The explosives thus specially dealt with are gunpowder, explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and explosives of the 7th (firework) class. These comprise all gunpowder ordinarily so called, safety cartridges, safety fuses for blasting, railway fog signals, percussion caps, firework compositions, and manufactured fireworks. It is not overlooked that the term "ammunition" as defined in the Arms Act embraces a larger number of explosive compounds; but it is only in the case of those above specified that the interests or convenience of dealers or of the general public appear to need special consideration.

8. The following order of treatment has been observed in drawing up the rules—(1) manufacture, possession, and sale; (2) transport; (3) importation; and (4) various general matters.

9. Under the head of manufacture, possession, and sale there is first a series of general rules (2—7) prohibiting, under penalty, manufacture, possession, or sale, except in accordance with a license. These are followed by rules (8—11) especially providing for the licensing of the manufacture, possession, and sale of gunpowder, ammunition, and fireworks. The procedure for obtaining a license to manufacture other explosives is then stated (Rules 12—13). This is followed by rules relating to the licensing of possession of explosives other than gunpowder, &c., the subject being dealt with under two sets of provisions. First, Rules 14—16 regulate the possession of small quantities of explosives; secondly, Rules 17—22 provide for cases where larger quantities are to be kept. Provision is finally made (Rules 23—26) for the licensing of sale.

To the general rules for the manufacture, possession, and sale of explosives are added provisos specifying the cases in which licenses need not be taken out, such as the filling of cartridges, the possession of small quantities of explosives for private use, and the like.

10. In the special rules relating to gunpowder, ammunition, and fireworks, the Arms Act procedure has, as already explained, been observed. As, in practice, the licenses under that Act prescribe the quantity which may be dealt with throughout the year, the forms of license are to the same effect. But, in the interests of the public safety, the quantity to be kept at the same time on the licensed premises has been limited.

11. The licensing of the manufacture of other explosives (Rules 12 and 13) has, it will be noticed, been left entirely to the Governor General in Council. It is believed that the manufacture of such explosive as dynamite or nitro-glycerine is not at present carried on in India, and it is probably unlikely that this will be the case for some time to come. Detailed regulations on the subject do not therefore appear to be immediately called for. Proposals for the establishment of a factory should, it is thought, receive the special sanction of the Government of India in each case.

12. With regard to the possession of explosives, Rules 14—16 provide for the licensing of the possession of small quantities not exceeding 80 lbs. This is the maximum quantity which may, in the opinion of the Government of India, be safely possessed at the same time under the less stringent precautions which such licenses impose. Quantities in excess of this amount must be kept in a magazine (Rules 17—20). The procedure for obtaining a magazine license follows in its main lines the procedure in force in England. It is designed to give ample notice to all persons likely to be injuriously affected by the establishment of a magazine. It also enables the local authorities both to make full inquiry as to the desirability of complying with an application, and to prescribe the conditions on which a license may be granted. No special procedure in favour of municipal or local bodies desiring to establish a public magazine seems to be required, as it is considered that the regular procedure should be followed by municipal corporations equally with private persons.

13. Looking to the highly dangerous character of all explosives of the fulminate class, it has been deemed expedient (Rules 21 and 22) to leave it to the Governor General in Council to license the possession of any explosive of that class under such conditions as he may see fit in each case to prescribe.

14. Licenses for the sale of explosives can be granted only to persons already licensed to possess them. The premises on which sale is conducted will thus be subject to whatever conditions are imposed on such premises by the possession license. The fee for a sale license has, in view of its being an additional license, been limited to Rs. 5.

15. It has not been considered necessary to require transport to be carried on under license. Explosives falling under the Indian Arms Act will remain subject to such licenses as have been prescribed by the rules issued under that enactment, and, such being the case, it seems sufficient to confine the rules to be issued under the Explosives Act to laying down the regulations under which transport shall be conducted. The transport rules fall under two heads—(1) rules with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance, and (2) rules as to the mode of conveyance. The packing rules deal with each class of explosive separately. The conveyance rules lay down (a) general regulations (Rule 31); (b) regulations (Rule 32) relating specially to conveyance by road or vessel; and (c) regulations (Rule 33) specially relating to railways. The railway rules follow closely the rules drawn up by the Committee appointed in the year 1881 for the purpose of framing regulations for the conveyance of ammunition and other explosives by railway.

16. With regard to importation, the rules (35—46) are restricted to importation by sea. Importation by land or river does not at present require to be specially regulated under the Explosives Act. As in the case of manufacture, possession, and sale, the importation of gunpowder, ammunition, and fireworks has been specially dealt with (Rule 35) so as to make the procedure identical with that prescribed under the Arms Act.

The importation of other explosives has been limited to the ports which are now authorised for the import of gunpowder. It has been provided that no such explosive shall be imported until it has passed a test to be prescribed by the Government of India. At the same time, in order to prevent inconvenience, the proviso to Rule 35 has been so framed as to allow explosives of English manufacture which, in the case of the more dangerous explosives, is carried on under strict Government supervision, and other explosives to which the Governor General in Council may extend the privilege, to be landed on certain conditions previous to the application of the test. The tests which should be prescribed are under the consideration of the Government of India.

17. Under the head of "General," provision has been made for several matters connected with the granting of licenses. Rules 49, 50, and 51, relating to stamps, fees, and the currency of licenses, follow corresponding rules under the Arms Act. Rule 51 empowers, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Act, the authority granting a license under the rules to direct by an order written on the same that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Arms Act. By Rule 55 persons lawfully entitled under the Arms Act to possess ammunition enjoy the same privileges in respect of possession and import under the Explosives Act as they enjoy under section 6 of the Arms Act.

18. Finally, it may be observed that the rules have no application in the case of Government explosives (see section 11 of the Act).

19. Copy of a notification required by section 18 (1) of the Explosives Act, which will appear in the next issue of the *Gazette of India*, publishing a draft of the rules to be issued by the Governor General in Council, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, is enclosed, as also copy of a notification which will be issued under Section 18 (2) of the Act, prescribing the manner in which draft rules shall be published by authorities making them. The first of these notifications with the draft rules should be republished in three consecutive issues of the Local Gazettes, and copies should at the same time be freely distributed to English and Vernacular newspapers, and should further be published at the head-quarters of all districts, sub-divisions, and tahsils or taluks and communicated to all municipal bodies. A similar distribution should be made of the draft rules eventually framed by the Local Government, though it is not considered necessary to prescribe this in the notification issued under clause 2 of the section.

20. The rules to be issued by Local Governments under the Act should in due course be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution, with a copy of the draft Rules, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Military and Public Works Departments for information; and

that the Resolution, with the Rules, be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

DRAFT.

DRAFT RULES UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely :—

Class 1	...	...	...	...	Gunpowder.
Class 2	...	...	...	...	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	...	...	...	...	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	...	...	...	...	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	...	...	...	...	Fulminato.
Class 6	...	...	...	...	Ammunition.
Class 7	...	...	...	...	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—*Nitro-compound Class.*

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,	Dualine,
Dynamite,	Glyoxiline,
Lithofracteur,	Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,	Cotton gunpowder,
Gun-paper,	Schultz's powder,
Xyloidine,	Nitro-maunite,
Gun sawdust,	Picrates,
Nitrated gun-cotton,	Pieric powder,

and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—Chlorate-mixture Class.

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder, Erhardt's powder, Reverley's powder, Hochstadter's blasting charges,	Reichen's blasting charges, Teutonite, Chlorated gun-cotton,
---	--

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—Fulminate Class.

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorous, or certain descriptions of phosphorous compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazo-benzol.

CLASS 6.—Ammunition Class.

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are

so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

- Safety cartridges.
- Safety fuzes for blasting.
- Railway fog signals.
- Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as before defined which does not contain its own means of ignition, and is not included in Division 1, such as—

- Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
- Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,
- Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
- Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
- Fuzes for shells,
- Tubes for firing explosives,
- War rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined which contains its own means of ignition, and is not included in division 1, such as—

- Detonators,
- Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
- Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
- Fuzes for shells,
- Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—Firework Class.

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

Division 1.—The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any coloured fire composition.

Division 2.—The term "manufactured firework" means any explosive of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, star, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION, AND SALE.

(a) General Rules.

2. An explosive shall not be manufactured except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to manufacture the explosive granted under these rules.

Nothing in this rule shall apply—

- (a) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment, and not for practical use or for sale; or
- (b) to the filling for private use and not for sale of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use.

3. If any person manufactures an explosive in contravention of rule 2, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

4. An explosive shall not be possessed except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to possess the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply—

- (1) to a person possessing for his private use and not for sale—
 - (a) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30 lbs., or in lieu of the said quantity of gunpowder 15 lbs. of any other explosive, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, half that amount of other explosive; or
 - (b) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150 lbs., or in lieu thereof 150 lbs. of any explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, that amount of any explosive so contained:

Exception.—Nothing in the foregoing portion of the proviso to this rule shall be held to authorize the possession for private use—

- (a) of any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class; or
- (b) of any explosive whereof the possession has been prohibited absolutely by notification under section 6 of the Act; or,
- (c) where the possession of an explosive has by notification under that section been prohibited subject to conditions, of any such explosive except subject to those conditions.
- (2) to the possession of an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale, and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place, and with all due precautions for the public safety;
- (3) to the possession of any explosive by a person licensed to manufacture the explosive;
- (4) to the possession of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under the Act with respect to the transport of such explosive; or
- (5) to the possession of any gunpowder, rockets, or other explosive on board any ship in pursuance of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, or any order or regulation under those Acts.

5. If any person possesses an explosive in contravention of rule 4, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

6. An explosive shall not be sold except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to sell the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any person selling any explosive which for his own private use he lawfully possesses to any person who is not legally prohibited from possessing the same.

7. If any person sells an explosive in contravention of rule 6, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(b) *Licensing of the manufacture, possession, and sale of gunpowder and certain explosives.*

8. Licenses to manufacture, possess, and sell, or to possess and sell or to possess an explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class or of the 1st division of the

6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class to such total amount during the currency of the license, and in such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer, may be granted in a Presidency Town by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate:

Provided that nothing in any such license shall be deemed to entitle the license-holder to keep at the same time in the place to which the license applies more than 200 lbs. of gunpowder, 500 lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and 200 lbs. of fireworks, or any such less quantity of any of these explosives as the licensing officer may direct in this behalf.

9. The following fees shall be paid for every license granted under the last foregoing rule, namely—

- (1) a fee of twenty rupees for every license to manufacture, possess, and sell;
- (2) a fee of ten rupees for every license to possess and sell; and
- (3) a fee of eight annas for every license to possess.

10. Every license granted under rule 8 shall be in Form A, B or C in the Schedule hereto annexed as the case may be, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

11. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 8 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(c) Licensing of the manufacture of other explosives.

12. Licenses to manufacture explosives other than those referred to in rule 8 shall be granted by the Governor General in Council on payment of such fees in such form for such term and subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council may in each case prescribe: Provided that the Governor General in Council shall, in the case of any such license, prescribe all the conditions which are hereinafter prescribed for licenses to possess an explosive of the same description and quantity as the manufacturing license is to cover.

13. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 12 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

(d) Licensing of the possession of small quantities of other explosives.

14. Licenses for the possession at such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer of explosives other than those specified in rule 8, shall, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, and if the quantity to be possessed at the same time does not exceed 60 pounds, be granted in a Presidency Town by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

15. Every license granted under rule 14 shall be in Form D in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every such license.

16. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 14 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(e) Licensing of the possession of explosives generally.

17. Licenses for the possession of explosives generally shall, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, be granted by the Local Government in accordance with the following procedure:—

- (1) The applicant shall submit to the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency Town, to the Commissioner of Police, an application in writing, accompanied by a plan (drawn to scale) of the place in which it is proposed to keep the explosive (herein referred to as the magazine) and the site thereof.

(2) The application shall specify such of the following matters as are applicable, namely—

- (a) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distances to be maintained between the magazine, or any part thereof, and other buildings and works;
- (b) the situation, character, and construction of all the mounds, buildings, and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other;
- (c) the amount of explosive and of ingredients thereof wholly or partly mixed to be allowed at the same time within the boundaries of the magazine; and
- (d) any especial terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation, or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.

(3) Upon receipt of the said application—

- (a) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall thereupon cause notice to be published of the application, and fix a date on which any persons shall be heard objecting to the establishment of a magazine on the proposed site who have not less than seven clear days before the day of hearing sent to the said District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police and to the applicant notice of their intention to appear and object, with their name, address, and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of their objection.
- (b) Where the site of the proposed magazine is situate within, or within one mile of, the limits of the jurisdiction of any Municipality or of any Port authority, the applicant shall serve on such authority notice of the application and of the date of hearing by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.
- (c) The said notices shall be published and served at the cost of the applicant by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police not less than one month before the date of hearing.
- (d) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall fix the date of hearing as soon as practicable after application is made to him, and the time so fixed shall be as soon as practicable after the expiration of the said month from the publication and service of the notices by the applicant.
- (e) On consideration of the application, and on making such enquiry as may be deemed necessary, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may dissent altogether from the establishment of such new magazine on the proposed site, or assent thereto, either absolutely, or on any conditions requiring additional restrictions or precautions.
- (f) On the completion of the enquiry the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall forward the application with his recommendation to the Local Government. The Local Government may thereupon either grant the license applied for either in accordance with the recommendation of the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police or with the addition of any additional restrictions and precautions as may be deemed proper, or the Local Government may refuse such license.
- (g) If the Local Government grant a license, it shall forward the same to the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, who, when satisfied that the magazine is sufficiently completed according to the license to justify the use thereof, shall confirm the license; but, until so confirmed, the license shall not come into force.

18. A fee of 20 rupees shall be paid for every license granted under rule 17.

19. Every license granted under rule 17 shall be in Form E in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

20. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 17 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

21. Licenses for the possession of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class shall be granted by the Governor General in Council on payment of such fees and in such form and subject to such conditions as he may in each case prescribe.

22. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license is granted under rule 21, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(c) *Licensing of the sale of other explosives.*

23. Licenses for the sale of explosives other than those referred to in rule 8 may be granted in a Presidency Town by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate, to any person licensed to possess the same.

24. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every license granted under rule 23.

25. Every license granted under rule 23 shall be in Form F in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed.

26. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 23 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(f) *Supplementary.*

27. The District Magistrate, or any Subordinate Magistrate deputed in that behalf by the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police, or any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector deputed in that behalf by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, may enter and inspect and examine any place in which an explosive is manufactured, possessed, or sold by a person licensed in this behalf under these rules.

28. A person licensed to possess an explosive shall not be required to take out a license for the manufacture of the explosive by reason that, in a room or workshop in connection with the magazine, or place in which he is licensed to possess the explosive, he, by filling cartridges, making charges, drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the explosive for the keeping of which he is licensed, for use, sale or otherwise: provided that he observes the following rules:

- (1) There shall not be in the workshop in which such filling, adaptation or preparation is carried on more than 50 lbs. of gunpowder, or in less of such gunpowder or of a less amount thereof, not so present, half that amount of other explosive.
- (2) Any work unconnected with such filling, adaptation or preparation shall not be carried on in the said room or workshop while such filling, adaptation or preparation is being carried on.
- (3) The said room or workshop shall be detached from the magazine or place in which the licensee is licensed to possess the explosive and at a safe distance therefrom.
- (4) An explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients.

TRANSPORT.

(a) *Packing.*

29. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance :—

I. An explosive, not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the second and third divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the first division of the 7th (fire-work) class, shall, if not exceeding 5 lbs. in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping;

II. In every other case, the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape. Provided as follows :—

- (a) If the explosive is explosive of the 1st or gunpowder class or is explosive of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class or is gun-cotton or other explosive of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosive of the first two classes, exceed 100 lbs., and in the case of the last 50 lbs.; and if the explosive be gun-cotton, it shall be carried thoroughly saturated with water.
- (b) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package or both shall be thoroughly waterproof. No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10 lbs., and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lbs.
- (c) If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, it shall be packed in such manner as the Governor General in Council may specially direct.
- (d) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or is an explosive of the 2nd division, an outer package shall not be required, but it may be contained in quantity not exceeding 100 lbs. in a single package, which shall be a box, barrel, or case not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch in thickness, of such strength, construction, and character as will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape.
- (e) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2 lbs. of such explosive, and no more than 50 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package.
- (f) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (fire-work) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1 lb. of explosive, and no more than 20 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package; and
- (g) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lbs.

III.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belong, the following conditions shall be observed:—

- (a) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;
- (b) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose;
- (c) there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material;
- (d) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or sender; and
- (e) the amount of explosive in any single package, or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

30. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosive for conveyance, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

(b) *Mode of Conveyance.*

31. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel, which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—No explosive shall be loaded or unloaded except between sun-rise and sun-set.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on, or unloaded out of, any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as charcoal, lucifer matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit) shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had, or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same; provided that when the use of a light for the purpose of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person while handling any explosive (except gunpowder, explosive of division 1, class 6, or explosive of class 7, if packed in accordance with the packing rules) shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips.

V.—In loading or unloading any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship

or boat having a close deck, so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material, so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is in contact, unless the same be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of explosive conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs., unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of explosive conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

In any one carriage on a railway	10 tons.
In any one other carriage	2 "
In any one vessel	20 "

Note.—This rule must, in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII of rule 33.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, provided all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

32. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by public railway:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage or vessel whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity be less than 5 lbs., and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or vessel: provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or vessel any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (fire-work) class, or of larger quantities than 5 lbs., of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed:—

- (1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance, and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in or on or attending the same.
- (2) A person shall not forward to any warehouse-man or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouse-man or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive, proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouse-man or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment; and a warehouse-man or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.

(3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of explosive conveyed exceed 100 lbs., stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

33. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosive by public railway :—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to a Railway servant 48 hours' previous notice in writing of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the Railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall by any notice or regulation for the time being in force notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon any Railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station, and shall be received by the Railway servants, only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any Railway shall, immediately on arrival at the station, be delivered to, and be received by the Railway servants authorised to receive dangerous goods and by no other person whatsoever.

IV.—An explosive must be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival; if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk, peril, and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any Railway, they may open, or require to be opened, any such package to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk, peril and expense, keeping the packages pending such return in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—No explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds, and in the manner, hereinafter specified in this rule :—

(a) Safety cartridges and percussion caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use, may be conveyed by passenger train, in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(b) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any Railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage

shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriage shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of small-arms ammunition.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer, or other matches, fuzees, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffin, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any other volatile spirit or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour, or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate signed by an officer authorized by the Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is gun-cotton, dynamite, or blasting gelatine, is of the standard purity, and has undergone no deterioration since its manufacture; and further, in the case of dynamite, that the cartridges have been examined and show no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine. The consigner shall also certify that the cartridges have been packed in this country in accordance with the packing rules.

X.—In the case of dynamite the outer package shall be marked with the date on which the dynamite was packed, and be secured with a leaden seal in token of the inspection having been made.

XI.—The certificate referred to in rule IX. shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made after the 15th October, but it shall not be compulsory for any Railway Administration to receive dynamite for conveyance from 1st April to 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite shall be stowed in one layer only, and secured so as to prevent movement during transit. The gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons.

XIII.—No explosive belonging to the 5th (Fulminate) Class or to Class VI., division 3, shall be carried in the same train with dynamite, or with any other explosive belonging to Class III., division 1.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Haircloth, hides, or other suitable material shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain small-arms ammunition, packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—More than three layers of packages containing explosives shall never be packed one above another, except in the case of small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, when such a restriction is unnecessary. The loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with during daylight until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, provided that they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance; this precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed and approved of by Government for the carriage of explosive. The speed of these movements will be restricted to 5 miles an hour; they will be superintended by a duly authorized officer, who will be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and must be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosive or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosive, as well as those immediately adjoining them, are provided with breaks, they shall on no account be worked.

XX.—Wagons must in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

34. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives, he shall be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

IMPORTATION.

35. An explosive shall not be imported by sea into British India, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to import the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in rule 38 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision.

Before any explosive is landed under the proviso to this rule, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs Officer of the port such undertaking, with or without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

36. If any person imports an explosive in contravention of rule 35, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

37. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden.

38. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or an explosive of the 7th (fire-work) class, the license to import the same may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, by the Commissioner of Police, and at the ports of Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden, by the District Magistrate.

39. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10.

40. Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosive other than those specified in rule 38 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

41. No license for the importation of any explosive of the description referred to in rule 40 shall be granted unless samples of the explosive taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner or some other Officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, to pass the test which may from time to time be prescribed for such explosive by the Government of India.

42. On the arrival in any port at which importation of explosives is lawful, of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in rule 38, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorizes in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and obtain samples of the explosive.

The Master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall, without delay, forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

43. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under rule 40, shall continue in force, shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license.

44. The fee payable on a license granted under rule 40 shall be Rs. 10.

45. Every license granted under rules 38 and 40 shall be in Form G in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery, and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interests of the State.

46. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rules 38 and 40 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

D.—GENERAL.

47. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

48. If a person licensed to manufacture, possess, sell, or import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for carrying on the business or acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

49. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals; the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will on application be refunded to the applicant.

50. All licenses except licenses to manufacture an explosive under rule 12, or to possess explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class under rule 21, or to import under rules 40—42, shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they are granted. Licenses granted under rules 12, 21 and 40 shall be current for the term therein specified. But the currency of a license may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license would either not be authorised under the Act and rules or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authorities, on application previous to its expiration, be renewed, on payment of the original fee.

51. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

52. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any police officer in charge of a police station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

53. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

54. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

55. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the rules made thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act may possess, or import without license under these rules, any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use; but when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

SCHEDULE.

Form A.

(See Rule 8.)

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, sell, and possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Fire-work) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	Description and quantity to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
				The 31st of December 1885.

District, } Seal. (Signature)

188 : of

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.
2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.
3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.
4. The explosive shall be manufactured in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, and situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place.
5. All sales of explosive under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.
6. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.
7. The explosive possessed by the licensee shall be kept in such a building as is referred to in condition 4, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 50 lbs. of gunpowder, or, in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept, 2 lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of an explosive of the 7th (fire-work) class may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of class 6 made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

8. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.
9. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of manufacturing or keeping the explosive nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.
10. All explosive exceeding 5 lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and if publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.
11. Each description of explosive, which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.
- *12. The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.
- *13. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII. or IX. of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the following particulars:—
 - (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;
 - (b) the nature and amount of the articles sold;
 - (c) the date of sale;
and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Form B.

(See Rule 8.)

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to sell and possess gunpowder or explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Fire-work) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	Description and quan- tity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
			The 31st of December 188

District,

188

Seal.

(Signature)

Conditions.

- This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.
- The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.
- The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.
- All sales of explosive under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 18 years.

6. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that 50 lbs. of gunpowder or, in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept, 2 lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (fire-works) class, may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of the 6th class made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

7. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

8. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

9. All explosive exceeding 5 lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and when publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

10. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

*11. The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by Rule 11 of the Rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

*12. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under form VIII, or IX, of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the following particulars:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the article sold;
 - (b) the nature and amount of the articles sold;
 - (c) the date of sale;
- and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Form C.

(See Rule 8.)

FEE EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.

License to possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Fire-work) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Date on which license expires.
			The 31st of December 188

District. }
188 }



(Signature)

of

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that 50 lbs. of gunpowder or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept 2 lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (fire-works) class may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of class 6 made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All explosive exceeding 5 lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, casket, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;
- (c) the date of purchase.

Form D.

(See Rule 14.)

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to possess explosives.

Name, &c., of license-holder and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

*District.**188* *of**Conditions.*

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 15 lbs. of such explosive may be kept inside any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All such explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive, each of which may be lawfully kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;
- (c) the date of purchase.

Form E.

(See Rule 17.)

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to possess explosives.

Name of licensee and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character, and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosive to be possessed.	Amount of explosive to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

District.

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of

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.
2. There shall not be at the same time in the magazine an amount of explosive exceeding the amount specified in the license.
3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosive or explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools, or implements for, work connected with the keeping of such explosive or explosives.
4. The interior of the magazine and the benches, shelves, and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel, or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive, and such interior, benches, shelves, and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom.
5. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lighting conductor.
6. Before repairs are done to or in any part of a room or magazine, it shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosive or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning, these conditions shall cease to apply to explosive until such room or part of the magazine is again taken into it.
7. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in or in any repairs to any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper, or brass, or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

8. Due provision shall be made by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, suitable shoes, searching and otherwise, or by some such means for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches, or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or any iron, steel or grit; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion.

9. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

10. Any person under the age of 16 years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown up person.

11. Two or more descriptions of explosive which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine, provided they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other, subject to the following qualifications:—

- (a) The various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro compound), and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuze belonging to the 1st division of class 6 (ammunition), and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (b) The various explosives of the 1st division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (c) Such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (d) The various explosives of the 3rd division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (e) The various explosives of class 7 (fire-work) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

Except as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives may not be kept in the same magazine.

12. The license and every person employed in or about the magazine shall take all due precaution for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the same, and for preventing unauthorised persons having access to the magazine or to the explosive therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

Form F.

(See Rule 23.)

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to sell explosives.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive to be sold.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

*District.*188of*Conditions.*

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.
2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.
3. Explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.
4. All explosive exceeding 1 lb. in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the Explosive, with the word "explosive" added thereto, in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or othermark.

Form G.

(See Rules 38 and 40.)

FER TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import explosives into the Port of _____

Name, &c., and address of licensee-holder.	Number of packages.	EXPLOSIVE.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From the _____ th of _____ to the _____ th of _____ 188 _____

(Signature)

The _____ of _____

Seal.

of _____

188 _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.
2. This license becomes void after expiry of the period named thereon.
3. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency Town, they must be protected by a transport license.
4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive" followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or senders.

No. 1437.—Under section 18, sub-section (2), of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe that drafts of proposed rules under the Act shall be published,—

- (a) when the authority making the rules is a Local Government, in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and
- (b) when the authority making the rules is the Governor General in Council, in three consecutive issues of the *Gazette of India* in English, and in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette (if any) of every Local Government in British India in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct.

No. 1438.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1), of the Indian Explosives Act, No. IV of 1884, and with the directions contained in Home Department Notification No. 1437 of this date, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following draft of rules for the transport and importation of explosives which His Excellency in Council proposes to make under the Act.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of three months from the date of this notification.

DRAFT.

DRAFT RULES UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely :—

Class 1	...	...	...	...	...	Gunpowder.
Class 2	...	...	...	...	...	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	...	...	...	...	...	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	...	...	...	...	...	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	...	...	...	...	...	Fulminate.
Class 6	...	...	...	...	...	Ammunition.
Class 7	...	...	...	...	...	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—*Nitro-compound Class.*

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,
Dynamite,
Lithofracteur,
Dualine,
Glyoxiline,
Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

- Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,
- Gun-paper,
- Xyloidine,
- Gun sawdust,
- Nitrated gun-cotton,
- Cotton gunpowder,
- Schultz's powder,
- Nitro-mannite,
- Picrates,
- Picric powder,

and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—Chlorate-mixture Class.

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate. The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

- Horsley's blasting powder,
- Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

- Horsley's original blasting powder,
- Erhardt's powder,
- Reverley's powder,
- Hochstadter's blasting charges,
- Reichen's blasting charges,
- Teutonite,
- Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—Fulminate Class.

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphurate, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazo-benzol.

CLASS 6.—Ammunition Class.

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges.

Safety fuzes for blasting.

Railway fog signals.

Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as before defined which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,*

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

War rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—Firework Class.

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

Division 1.—The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any coloured fire composition.

Division 2.—The term "manufactured firework" means any explosive of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, star, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals.

TRANSPORT.

(a) Packing.

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

I.—An explosive, not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 1st division of the 7th (fire-work) class, shall, if not exceeding 5 lbs. in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

II.—In every other case, the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape. Provided as follows:—

- (a) If the explosive is explosive of the 1st or gunpowder class or is explosive of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class or is gun-cotton or other explosive of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosive of the first two classes, exceed 100 lbs., and in the case of the last, 50 lbs.; and if the explosive be gun-cotton, it shall be carried thoroughly saturated with water.
- (b) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package or both shall be thoroughly waterproof. No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10 lbs., and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lbs.
- (c) If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, it shall be packed in such manner as the Governor General in Council may specially direct.
- (d) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or is any explosive of the 2nd division, an outer package shall not be required, but it may be contained in quantity not exceeding 100 lbs. in a single package, which shall be a box, barrel or case not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch in thickness, of such strength, construction, and character as will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape.

- (e) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2 lbs. of such explosive, and no more than 50 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package.
- (f) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (fire-work) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1 lb. of explosive, and no more than 20 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package; and
- (g) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lbs.

III.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belong, the following conditions shall be observed:—

- (a) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;
- (b) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose;
- (c) there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material;
- (d) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or sender; and
- (e) the amount of explosive in any single package, or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

3. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosive for conveyance, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

(b) Mode of Conveyance.

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel, which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—No explosive shall be loaded or unloaded except between sunrise and sunset.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on, or unloaded out of, any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as charcoal, lucifer matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives

forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit) shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had, or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same: provided that when the use of a light for the purpose of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person while handling any explosive (except gunpowder, explosive of division 1, class 6, or explosive of class 7, if packed in accordance with the packing rules) shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels, or tips.

V.—In loading or unloading any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck, so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is in contact, unless the same be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article, or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of explosive conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs., unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of explosive conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

In any one carriage on a railway	...	...	...	10 tons
In any one other carriage	...	...	...	2 "
In any one vessel	...	...	...	20 "

NOTE.—This rule must in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway be read subject to paragraph XII of rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, provided all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by public railway:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage, or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity be less than 5 lbs., and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat: provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition)

class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (fire-work) class, or of larger quantities than 5 lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed :—

- (1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.
- (2) A person shall not forward to any warehouse-man or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouse-man or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouse-man or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment; and a warehouse-man or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.
- (3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of explosive conveyed exceed 100 lbs., stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosive by public railway :—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to a Railway servant 48 hours' previous notice in writing of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the Railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon, any Railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station, and shall be received by the Railway servants, only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any Railway shall, immediately on arrival at the station, be delivered to, and be received by, the Railway servants authorised to receive dangerous goods, and by no other person whatsoever.

IV.—An explosive must be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival; if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration

suspect, shall be upon any Railway, they may open, or require to be opened, any such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages pending such return in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—No explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:—

- (a) Safety cartridges and percussion caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use, may be conveyed by passenger train, in ordinary wagons or carriages.
- (b) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any Railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriage shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of small-arms ammunition.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any other volatile spirit or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour, or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate signed by an officer authorised by the Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is gun-cotton, dynamite, or blasting gelatine, is of the standard purity, and has undergone no deterioration since its manufacture; and further in the case of dynamite, that the cartridges have been examined and show no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine. The consignor shall also certify that the cartridges have been packed in this country in accordance with the packing rules.

X.—In the case of dynamite the outer package shall be marked with the date on which the dynamite was packed, and be secured with a leaden seal in token of the inspection having been made.

XI.—The certificate referred to in rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made after the 15th October; but it shall not be compulsory for any Railway Administration to receive dynamite for conveyance from 1st April to 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite shall be stowed in one layer only, and secured so as to prevent movement during transit. The gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons.

XIII.—No explosive belonging to the 5th (fulminate) class or to class VI, division 3, shall be carried in the same train with dynamite, or with any other explosive belonging to class III, division 1.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair-cloth, hides or other suitable material shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain small-arms ammunition, packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—More than three layers of packages containing explosives shall never be packed one above another, except in the case of small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, when such a restriction is unnecessary. The loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with during daylight until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, provided that they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance; this precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed and approved of by Government for the carriage of explosive. The speed of these movements will be restricted to 5 miles an hour; they will be superintended by a duly authorised officer, who will be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and must be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosive or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosive, as well as those immediately adjoining them, are provided with brakes, they shall on no account be worked.

XX.—Wagons must in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives, he shall be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

IMPORTATION

8. An explosive shall not be imported by sea into British India, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to import the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision.

Before any explosive is landed under the proviso to this rule, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs Officer of the port such undertaking with or without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

9. If any person imports an explosive in contravention of rule 8 he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

10. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden.

11. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or an explosive of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the same may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay by the Commissioner of Police, and at the ports of Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden by the District Magistrate.

12. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10.

13. Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosive other than those specified in rule 11 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

14. No license for the importation of any explosive of the description referred to in rule 13 shall be granted unless samples of the explosive taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner, or some other Officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, to pass the test which may from time to time be prescribed for such explosive by the Government of India.

15. On the arrival in any port at which importation of explosives is lawful of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in rule 11, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorises in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and obtain samples of the explosive.

The master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

16. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under rule 13, shall continue in force shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license.

17. The fee payable on a license granted under rule 13 shall be Rs. 10.

18. Every license granted under rules 11 and 13 shall be in Form A in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery, and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interests of the State.

19. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rules 11 and 13 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

GENERAL.

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals; the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will on application be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any police officer in charge of a police station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

25. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

26. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rule may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

27. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the rules made thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act may possess, or import without license under these rules any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use: but when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

Form A.

(See Rules 11, 13 and 18.)

FEE TEN RUPERS IN STAMPS.

License to import Explosives into the Port of _____

Name, &c., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages.	EXPLOSIVE.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From the _____ th of _____ to the _____ th of _____ 188 _____

The _____ of _____

188 .

Seal.

(Signature)

of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.
2. This license becomes void after expiry of the period named thereon.
3. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency Town, they must be protected by a transport license.
4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive" followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or senders.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 11th August, 1885.

No. 216.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, consequent on the grant of leave for one month to the Honourable Sir Augustus Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I., the Governor-General of India is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, to appoint Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I., Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal temporarily during the absence of Sir A. R. Thompson on the said leave.

The Honourable Mr. Cockerell assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal this forenoon.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 13th August, 1885.

No. 57.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following changes in the Rules for the Examination of Junior Civil Servants in Oriental Languages, published with the Notification of the Home Department No. 1,

No. 55, dated the 11th October, 1881.
No. 17, dated the 10th March, 1885.

dated 2nd January, 1880, as amended by
Home Department Notifications marginally noted :—

In clause (d), Rule IX, for—

"Vivā voce translation into the Oriental language of a paper of English sentences and conversing with the examiners, or in their presence with persons selected by them, with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom as to be at once intelligible. In Sanskrit the colloquial and manuscript portions must be omitted, and in Arabic (save in the Bombay Presidency) the colloquial portion may for the present be dispensed with."

Read—

"Vivā voce translation into the Oriental language of a paper of English sentences and conversing with the examiners, or in their presence with persons selected by them, with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom as to be at once intelligible. In Sanskrit the colloquial portion must be omitted."

In clause (e), Rule X, for—

"Conversation in the language (except in Sanskrit and in Arabic until colloquial instruction can be given in that language)."

Read—

"Conversation in the language (except in Sanskrit)."

In clause (e) of Rule XI, for—

"Conversing with accuracy and fluency (except in Sanskrit and for the present in Arabic)."

Read—

"Conversing with accuracy and fluency (except in Sanskrit)."

2. The object of the above changes is to authorise the introduction of the manuscript test for the Higher Standard Examination in Sanskrit, and to bring into force the colloquial test in all the Arabic examinations. The introduction of the Sanskrit manuscript test will have immediate effect; and the colloquial test in Arabic will in all cases be introduced on the expiry of one year from the date of publication of this order.

MEDICAL.

The 11th August, 1885.

No. 396.—Surgeon A. H. Pierson, officiating Medical Officer, 25th Bengal Infantry, is deputed temporarily for duty under the orders of the Engineer-in-Chief, Bolan Railway, *vice* Surgeon P. Mullane.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th August, 1885.

No. 1123.—Under the provisions of section 21 of Act V of 1871, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, to be a prison in which persons sentenced to be kept in penal servitude may be confined.

FORESTS.

The 14th August, 1885.

No. 783 F.—Consequent on the return to duty from privilege leave of Captain E. S. Wood, Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in Oudh, Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator of Forests of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade in Bengal, will revert to his substantive appointment, with effect from the 28th July, 1885.

A. MACKENZIE,*Secretary to the Government of India.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 8th August, 1885.

No. 1666 G.—Major-General J. Watson, c.b., v.c., Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 19th August, 1885, or from the subsequent date upon which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1668 G.—Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident in Meywar, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and as Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Major-General J. Watson, c.b., v.c.

The 12th August, 1885.

No. 1696 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 864 G., dated the 4th May, 1885, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. Charles Prumler, as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1699 G.—Surgeon A. O. Evans, officiating Medical Officer of the 1st Infantry Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent, officiated as Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad, from the 27th March to the 16th April, 1885, both days inclusive.

No. 1701 G.—Major C. Ransford officiated as Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command of the Bhopal Battalion from the 21st June to the 5th July, 1885, both days inclusive.

No. 1703 G.—Mr. Ney Elias, Political Assistant of the 1st class, and Political Agent of the 3rd class, *sub. pro tem.*, is appointed to be an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, with effect from the 26th May, 1885, and is posted to special duty.

No. 1705 G.—The following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department, with effect from the 1st July, 1885:—

Consequent on the seconding of Mr. Ney Elias, Political Assistant of the 1st class, and Political Agent of the 3rd class, *sub. pro tem.*, as an additional Political Agent of the 1st class—

Mr. J. A. Crawford, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class, *sub. pro tem.*

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain C. E. Yate, Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain M. J. Meade, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class, *sub. pro tem.*

Captain M. J. Meade, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Political Assistant of the 1st class, *sub. pro tem.*, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 2nd class. Captain Meade will continue to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class, *sub. pro tem.*

Captain T. C. Pears, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

The substantive promotions of Captains Yate, Meade, and Pears are made under the operation of rule 4, section 4, of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code.

The 13th August, 1885.

No. 1712 G.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Biddulph, Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Resident in Meywar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during such time as Colonel C. K. M. Walter may officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and as Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, or until further orders.

No. 1714 G.—The services of Surgeon G. J. Ward, Medical Officer, 5th Regiment, Bombay (Light) Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 8th May, 1885, the date on which he ceased to be employed in the supervision of the sanitary arrangements at Ujjain during the Singbait Fair.

No. 1718 G.—Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott, Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, on return from furlough, relieved Surgeon A. R. W. Sedgefield, m.b., of the medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Western Malwa Political Agency, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 8th June, 1885, without rejoining his permanent appointment.

No. 1720 G.—Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott, Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Indore, and as Civil Administrative Medical Officer

in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major D. F. Keegan, M.D.

No. 1722 G.—Foreign Department Notification, No. 1105G., dated the 28th May, 1885, replacing the services of Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell at the disposal of the Military Department, is hereby cancelled.

INTERNAL.

The 11th August, 1885.

No. 2842 I.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pundit Bhag Ram, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

The 12th August, 1885.

No. 2855 I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain A. Evans-Gordon, Superintendent of the Cooch Behar State, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Cooch Behar.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to direct that the Court of Session at Rungpore shall be the Court to which the said Justice of the Peace shall commit for trial when he makes a commitment to a Court of Session.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 12th August, 1885.

No. 2418.—Mr. A. F. Cox, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, having been granted privilege leave for three months, and Babu Rajani Nath Ray having been posted to that appointment during Mr. Cox's absence, Mr. Cox made over and Babu Rajani Nath Ray received charge of the said appointment after noon on the 4th August, 1885.

The 13th August, 1885.

No. 2463.—The following grade promotion is hereby notified:

With effect from the 26th July, 1885, in consequence of his return from leave, Mr. C. G. Vansittart to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class V.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th August, 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 454.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Willoughby Brooking Mullins, Norfolk Regiment, Wing Officer, 33rd Bengal Infantry,—1st March, 1881.

No. 455.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The undermentioned officer is brought on the establishment of paid Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with effect from the 15th July, 1885:—

Colonel J. W. McQueen, C.B., Bengal S. C., vice Colonel F. H. Jenkins, C.B., retired.

No. 456.—QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major H. W. R. Trench, Royal West Surrey Regiment, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General, to be Assistant Quarter-Master-General, vice Major R. McG. Stewart, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 21st July, 1885.

Captain R. Jennings, R.E., to be Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General, vice Major Trench. Dated 28th July, 1885.

No. 457.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Captain C. E. Jervois, R.A., Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 4th class, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 6th July, 1885.

No. 458.—MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT—

In G. G. O. No. 396 of 1885, for "Adjutant," read "Quartermaster."

FURLough AND LEAVE.

No. 459.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major J. H. Western, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary 2nd class, Public Works Department, Punjab, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary J. Morton, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 460.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Palmer, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for 91 days.

Major A. B. Clare, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 461.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Cavaye Stevens, Madras Cavalry,—1st July, 1885.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William Graham Smith, General List, Infantry,—11th August, 1885.

No. 462.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Supernumerary Assistant-Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Adolphus Armstrong to be absorbed in that grade; Conductor William John Routleff to be Deputy-Assistant-Commissary:

Sub-Conductor Thomas King to be Conductor; Sergeant Henry Diamond to be Sub-Conductor;

With effect from the 11th May, 1885, *vice* Assistant-Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant P. Leahy, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 463.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

First Grade Apothecary William Wade to be 2nd Grade Senior-Apothecary from the 10th June, 1885, *vice* 2nd Grade Senior-Apothecary W. Bacon, retired.

First Grade Assistant-Apothecary William Thompson to be 2nd Grade Apothecary from the 18th May, 1885, *vice* 2nd Grade Apothecary H. A. Davis, retired.

First Grade Assistant-Apothecary George Gartt to be 2nd Grade Apothecary from the 30th May, 1885, *vice* 1st Grade Apothecary A. R. Hannah, retired.

First Grade Assistant-Apothecary Joseph Thomas Peters to be 2nd Grade Apothecary from the 10th June, 1885, *vice* 1st Grade Apothecary Wade, promoted.

Sub-Assistant-Apothecary William Sherrington to be 2nd Grade Assistant-Apothecary from the 23rd March, 1885, *vice* 1st Grade Assistant-Apothecary R. Marriott, retired.

Sub-Assistant-Apothecary Charles Richard Alexander Hall to be 2nd Grade Assistant-Apothecary from the 20th April, 1885, *vice* 2nd Grade Assistant-Apothecary J. Pownes, resigned.

Sub-Assistant-Apothecary Edward Mitchell to be 2nd Grade Assistant-Apothecary from the 18th May, 1885, *vice* 1st Grade Assistant-Apothecary Thompson, promoted.

Sub-Assistant-Apothecary Arthur John D'Rawra to be 2nd Grade Assistant-Apothecary from the 30th May, 1885, *vice* 1st Grade Assistant-Apothecary Gaustin, promoted.

Sub-Assistant-Apothecary John Thomas Parkinson to be 2nd Grade Assistant-Apothecary from the 10th June, 1885, *vice* 1st Grade Assistant-Apothecary Peters, promoted.

No. 464.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Bengal Cavalry.

Ressidar and Woordie-Major Ghulam Moos-tuffa Khan to be Ressaldar and Ressaldar-Major; Jemadar Wazir Ali Khan to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major; Kote-Duffadar Mustajab Khan to be Jemadar;

With effect from the 1st May, 1885, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Jowahir Sing, invalidated.

7th Bengal Cavalry

Jemadar Hunjee Ram to be Ressaidar; Duffadar Ahmed Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ressaldar Shadul Khan, invalidated,—1st May, 1885.

4th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Maharaj Opudhya to be Subadar; Havildar Radhichurn Tewari to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Ramlotun Misser, invalidated,—25th June, 1885.

No. 465.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Ressaldar Amir Ali Shah, Bahadur, to be Ressaldar-Major; Ressidar Nizam-ud-din to be Ressaldar; Jemadar Abdul Summad to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major; Kote-Duffadar Rahim Ali Khan to be Jemadar;

With effect from the 2nd July, 1885, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Mir Jafer Ali, Sirdar Bahadur, invalidated.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 466.—Colonel Thomas Dennehy, Bengal S. C., retires from the service, with effect from the 14th August, 1885, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 467.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Captain C. C. Ellis, R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	<i>Sub. pro tem.</i>	26th May, 1885.
Captain R. V. Phillipotts, R.E. ...	Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	<i>Sub. pro tem.</i>	26th May, 1885.
Captain A. Hildebrand, R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent ...	29th June, 1885.
Captain C. C. Ellis, R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent ...	29th June, 1885.
Lieut.-Col. B. Blood, R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, supernumerary.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent ...	29th June, 1885.
Major G. D'A. Jackson, General List, Cavalry.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	<i>Sub. pro tem.</i>	29th June, 1885.
Captain J. C. Campbell, R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	<i>Sub. pro tem.</i>	29th June, 1885.
Major W. L. Greenstreet, R.E. ...	Superintending Engineer, Class III, <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	Superintending Engineer, Class III.	Permanent, special.	17th July, 1885.
Major B. J. Goldie, R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent ...	17th July, 1885.
Captain T. P. Cather, R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent ...	17th July, 1885.
Captain J. C. Campbell, R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent ...	17th July, 1885.
Lieut. C. E. Norton, R.E. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent ...	17th July, 1885.
Lieut. C. N. Beevor, R.E. ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent ...	17th July, 1885.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th August, 1885.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 1st and 14th August, 1885.

On whose account.	Bank.	Corps.	Date of Deceaseo.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Campbell Thomas Morris (a)	Major ...	Suffolk Regt. ment.	17th June, 1885.	Will left	Rs. A. P. 2,616 7 6	...	14th October, 1885.

(a) Next-of-kin.—Sister—Miss L. R. Morris.
Address—Care of J. J. Roughton, Esq., Kelting, Northamptonshire.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th August, 1885.

No. 211.—Captain W. V. Constable, R.E., Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverts to the Engineering Branch, with the rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, with the temporary rank of Executive Engineer, 4th grade.

No. 212.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, has been permitted to serve His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company from the 1st January to 13th July, 1885.

No. 213.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 212, dated 14th August, 1885, the services of Mr. H. W. Warden, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

*VOR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 34.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1885.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

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The Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, Amendment Bill, 1885.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 34.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 14th August, 1885.

No. 1437.—Under section 18, sub-section (2), of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe that drafts of proposed rules under the Act shall be published,—

- (a) when the authority making the rules is a Local Government, in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and
- (b) when the authority making the rules is the Governor General in Council, in three consecutive issues of the *Gazette of India* in English, and in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette (if any) of every Local Government in British India in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct.

No. 1438.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1), of the Indian Explosives Act, No. IV of 1884, and with the directions contained in Home Department Notification No. 1437 of this date, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following draft of rules for the transport and importation of explosives which His Excellency in Council proposes to make under the Act.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of three months from the date of this notification.

DRAFT.**DRAFT RULES UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.****PRELIMINARY.**

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely :—

Class 1	...	...	...	...	Gunpowder.
Class 2	...	...	...	...	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	...	...	...	...	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	...	...	...	...	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	...	...	...	...	Fulminate.
Class 6	...	...	...	...	Ammunition.
Class 7	...	...	...	...	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—Gunpowder Class.

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—Nitrate-mixture Class.

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—Nitro-compound Class.

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,
Dynamite,
Lithofracteur,
Dualine,
Glyoxiline,
Methylic nitrate;

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,
Gun-paper,
Xyloidine,
Gun sawdust,
Nitrated gun-cotton,
Cotton gunpowder,
Schultz's powder,
Nitro-mannite,
Picrates,
Picric powder,

and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate-mixture Class.*

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,
Erhardt's powder,
Reverley's powder,
Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Reichen's blasting charges,
Teutonite,
Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphurate, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazo-benzol.

CLASS 6.—Ammunition Class.

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges.

Safety fuzes for blasting.

Railway fog signals.

Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as before defined which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

War rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—Firework Class.

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

Division 1.—The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any coloured fire composition.

Division 2.—The term "manufactured firework" means any explosive of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, star, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals.

TRANSPORT.

(a) Packing.

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

I.—An explosive, not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 1st division of the 7th (fire-work) class, shall, if not exceeding 5 lbs. in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

II.—In every other case, the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape. Provided as follows:—

- (a) If the explosive is explosive of the 1st or gunpowder class or is explosive of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class or is gun-cotton or other explosive of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosive of the first two classes, exceed 100 lbs., and in the case of the last, 50 lbs.; and if the explosive be gun-cotton, it shall be carried thoroughly saturated with water.
- (b) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package or both shall be thoroughly waterproof. No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10 lbs., and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lbs.
- (c) If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, it shall be packed in such manner as the Governor General in Council may specially direct.
- (d) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or is any explosive of the 2nd division, an outer package shall not be required, but it may be contained in quantity not exceeding 100 lbs. in a single package, which shall be a box, barrel or case not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ths of an inch in thickness, of such strength, construction, and character as will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape.

- (e) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2 lbs. of such explosive, and no more than 50 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package.
- (f) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (fire-work) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1 lb. of explosive, and no more than 20 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package; and
- (g) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lbs.

III.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belongs, the following conditions shall be observed:—

- (a) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;
- (b) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose;
- (c) there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material;
- (d) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or sender; and
- (e) the amount of explosive in any single package, or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rule, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

3. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosive for conveyance, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

(b) Mode of Conveyance.

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel, which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—No explosive shall be loaded or unloaded except between sunrise and sunset.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on, or unloaded out of, any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as charcoal, lucifer matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives

forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit) shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had, or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same: provided that when the use of a light for the purpose of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person while handling any explosive (except gunpowder, explosive of division 1, class 6, or explosive of class 7, if packed in accordance with the packing rules) shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels, or tips.

V.—In loading or unloading any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck, so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is in contact, unless the same be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article, or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of explosive conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs., unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of explosive conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

In any one carriage on a railway	...	...	...	10 tons
In any one other carriage	...	...	...	2 "
In any one vessel	...	...	...	20 "

NOTE.—This rule must in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway be read subject to paragraph XII of rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, provided all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by public railway:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage, or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity be less than 5 lbs., and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat: provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition)

class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (fire-work) class, or of larger quantities than 5 lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed :—

- (1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.
- (2) A person shall not forward to any warehouse-man or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouse-man or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouse-man or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment; and a warehouse-man or carrier shall not make such an intimation nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.
- (3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of explosive conveyed exceed 100 lbs., stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosive by public railway :—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to a Railway servant 48 hours' previous notice in writing of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the Railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon, any Railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station, and shall be received by the Railway servants, only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any Railway shall, immediately on arrival at the station, be delivered to, and be received by, the Railway servants authorised to receive dangerous goods, and by no other person whatsoever.

IV.—An explosive must be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival; if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration

suspect, shall be upon any Railway, they may open, or require to be opened, any such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consigner, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consigner at his risk and expense, keeping the packages pending such return in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—No explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:—

(a) Safety cartridges and percussion caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use, may be conveyed by passenger train, in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(b) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any Railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriage shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of small-arms ammunition.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any other volatile spirit or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour, or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consigner shall attach to the consignment note a certificate signed by an officer authorised by the Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is gun-cotton, dynamite, or blasting gelatine, is of the standard purity, and has undergone no deterioration since its manufacture; and further in the case of dynamite, that the cartridges have been examined and show no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine. The consigner shall also certify that the cartridges have been packed in this country in accordance with the packing rules.

X.—In the case of dynamite the outer package shall be marked with the date on which the dynamite was packed, and be secured with a leaden seal in token of the inspection having been made.

XI.—The certificate referred to in rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made after the 15th October; but it shall not be compulsory for any Railway Administration to receive dynamite for conveyance from 1st April to 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite shall be stowed in one layer only, and secured so as to prevent movement during transit. The gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons.

XIII.—No explosive belonging to the 5th (fulminate) class or to class VI, division 3, shall be carried in the same train with dynamite, or with any other explosive belonging to class III, division 1.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair-cloth, hides or other suitable material shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain small-arms ammunition, packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—More than three layers of packages containing explosives shall never be packed one above another, except in the case of small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, when such a restriction is unnecessary. The loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with during daylight until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, provided that they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance; this precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed and approved of by Government for the carriage of explosive. The speed of these movements will be restricted to 5 miles an hour; they will be superintended by a duly authorised officer, who will be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and must be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosive or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosive, as well as those immediately adjoining them, are provided with brakes, they shall on no account be worked.

XX.—Wagons must in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives, he shall be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

IMPORTATION.

8. An explosive shall not be imported by sea into British India, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to import the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision.

Before any explosive is landed under the proviso to this rule, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs Officer of the port such undertaking with or without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

9. If any person imports an explosive in contravention of rule 8 he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

10. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden.

11. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or an explosive of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the same may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay by the Commissioner of Police, and at the ports of Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden by the District Magistrate.

12. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10.

13. Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosive other than those specified in rule 11 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

14. No license for the importation of any explosive of the description referred to in rule 13 shall be granted unless samples of the explosive taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner, or some other Officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, to pass the test which may from time to time be prescribed for such explosive by the Government of India.

15. On the arrival in any port at which importation of explosives is lawful of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in rule 11, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorises in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and obtain samples of the explosive.

The master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall, without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

16. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under rule 13, shall continue in force shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license.

17. The fee payable on a license granted under rule 13 shall be Rs. 10.

18. Every license granted under rules 11 and 13 shall be in Form A in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery, and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interests of the State.

19. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rules 11 and 13 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

GENERAL.

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals; the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will on application be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any police officer in charge of a police station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

25. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

26. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rule may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

27. Any person lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the rules made thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act may possess, or import without license under these rules any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use: but when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

Form A.

(See Rules 11, 13 and 18.)

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import Explosives into the Port of _____

Name, &c., and address of licensee-holder.	Number of packages.	EXPLOSIVE.			Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight	Number.		
						From the _____ th of _____ to the _____ th of _____ 188 _____

The _____ of _____

188

(Signature)

of _____

Seal.

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.
2. This license becomes void after expiry of the period named thereon.
3. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency Town, they must be protected by a transport license.
4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive" followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or senders.

MEDICAL.

The 17th August, 1885.

No. 403.—The services of Surgeon D. St. J. D. Grant, Indian Medical Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th August, 1885.

No. 4131.—Under the provisions of section 138 of Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment of Mr. Balwantrao Atmaram to be a Notary Public in the Bombay Presidency, which was announced in Home Department Notification No. 461, dated the 3rd April, 1884.

FORESTS.

The 18th August, 1885.

No. 825 F.—Mr. C. Bagshawe, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Deputy Conservators during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Captain C. W. Losack, Deputy Conservator of the 1st grade in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 9th August, 1885.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 15th August, 1885.

No. 1750 G.—Lieutenant C. J. B. H. Dressner, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as an Additional Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 18th August, 1885.

No. 1770 G.—Colonel Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Resident of the 2nd class, and Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th September, 1885, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1777 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1131G., dated the 1st June, 1885, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. A. O. Huebner as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Rangoon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1780 G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Emile Gaspari as Vice-Consul for France at Aden.

No. 1783 G.—Lieutenant F. C. Grant, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted leave in India on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1875, from the 12th May to the 12th September, 1885.

The 19th August, 1885.

No. 1796 G.—The following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department, with effect from the 1st July, 1885:—

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class—

Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Political Assistant of the 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant H. Daly, Political Assistant of the 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*

Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*

The 20th August, 1885.

No. 1799 G.—In Foreign Department Notification, No. 1440G., dated the 9th July, 1885, appointing Vishwanath Narayan Dandekar to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for "with effect from the 5th June, 1884," read with effect from the 16th June, 1884.

No. 1801 G.—Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., Political Agent of the 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I.

INTERNAL.

The 18th August, 1885.

No. 2810 I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Act III of 1884 (An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in so far as the Act does not already apply to those districts under section 8 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879).

No. 2811 I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Act III of 1884 (An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882) to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, in so far as the Act does not already apply to that cantonment under section 8 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879).

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.PUBLIC DEBT.*Simla, the 20th August, 1885.***No. 2568.**

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3742, dated the 15th September 1882.

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2599, dated the 10th August 1883.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution in the Department of Finance, No. 2599, dated the 10th August 1883, the Government of India invited the opinions of the various Local Governments and Administrations regarding the best method of popularising stock notes. The Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal were at the same time requested to consult the local Chambers of Commerce and the principal local Banks with reference to the points discussed in the Resolution.

2. The replies received are generally adverse to the scheme. It cannot be denied that sale of the notes, and their popularity as an investment with the classes by whom it was hoped that they would be bought, have been much less than was anticipated. The Government of India, however, are of opinion that these results may be attributed in some measure to causes in existence at the time of the issue of the notes, the operation of which has in part ceased, and of which the effect will not be indefinitely prolonged. The continuance of the sale of notes, if for the present not productive of much advantage, is not calculated to cause detriment or injury to the public or to the financial interests of Government. It may be still hoped that, subject to certain modifications, this mode of investment will become more popular, and that the advantages which unquestionably attach to the system, when successfully worked, may be in course of time obtained. The Governor General in Council has, therefore, decided to continue for the present the sale of the notes, subject to certain changes in the rules which, it is hoped, will render the notes more generally acceptable.

3. It has been decided—

- (a) to permit the payment of interest on stock notes if presented at a presidency town;
- (b) to facilitate the issue of a duplicate note in lieu of one proved to have been lost or destroyed;
- (c) to allow the transfer of notes from one circle to another without payment of any fee.

4. Interest on stock notes will now be payable at presidency towns (as well as at any of the treasuries situated within the circle to which the notes belong), as under—

On notes of the Calcutta, Allahabad, and Lahore Circles—at the Circle Office, Calcutta.

On notes of the Bombay Circle—at the Circle Office, Bombay.

On notes of the Madras Circle—at the Circle Office, Madras.

5. The orders regarding claims for stock notes alleged to have been lost or destroyed are contained in the Resolution in the Department of Finance, No. 3742, dated the 15th September 1882, quoted at head of this Resolution.

The Governor General in Council now directs that the following orders regarding claims on account of stock notes alleged to have been lost or destroyed be substituted for those contained in the Resolution of 15th September 1882 :—

I.—When any person desires to make a claim for the value of a stock note alleged to have been lost or destroyed, he should at once produce before the district officer all the evidence he can produce regarding the circumstances of the destruction or loss of the note, which must be absolutely identified. The district officer may either reject the claim, or, if he is of opinion that the evidence establishes beyond doubt the impossibility or extreme improbability of the note ever being presented, he should record his opinion to this effect, and forward it to the Comptroller General. The latter, if he agrees as to the effect of the evidence, may direct as follows :—

- (a) That the loss of the note be advertised in the *Gazette of India* and the Local Government Gazettes, and that after two years from the first advertisement of the loss the value of the note may be invested, if possible, in Government securities, or, if the amount is too small, then paid into the Government Savings Bank.
- (b) That after twenty years from the date of advertisement, if meantime the note has not been presented for payment, the said investment, with accumulated interest (or the said deposit, if no investment has been made), be delivered to the claimant or his assignee, or other legal representatives, upon a bond of indemnity, with two personal sureties attached.

II.—When the total value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 250, the Comptroller and Auditor General may direct, either immediately or after the lapse of a certain interval, the issue of a duplicate note or notes in lieu of the notes said to be lost or destroyed on a bond being given by the claimant with two sureties. The bond should bind the parties to make good any loss which may be thrown on Government in the event of the production of any of the notes alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

III.—The Comptroller General will issue a notice to all treasuries of the circle to which a lost note belongs when he directs the issue of a duplicate note. If the note said to be lost or destroyed is subsequently presented for payment of interest, the interest due on it must be paid to the holder, but the fact of payment and the name and address of the presenter should be at once communicated to the Comptroller General.

IV.—Every duplicate note will bear an endorsement to the effect that it has been issued in lieu of a specified lost note.

V.—If the Comptroller General think in any instance that the circumstances warrant terms more favourable to the claimants than can be given under these rules, he may, if he think fit, submit the claim to the Government for orders.

6. Any holder of a stock note who desires to have it transferred to another circle should make a written application to the district officer stating the name of the circle to which transfer is desired, and should enclose the note. Such applications are exempted by notification of this date from payment of any fee. The district officer on receiving such an application will at once forward the application, together with the note, to the Comptroller General. The Comptroller General will cancel the note. He will then give instructions for the issue without payment to the person from whom the note was received of a note or notes, of the same value or values as the cancelled notes, of the circle to which transfer is desired.

7. The Comptroller and Auditor General will issue the subsidiary instructions and orders necessary to carry into effect the above orders.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; to Accountants General and Comptrollers, for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

CODES.

*The 17th August, 1885.***No. 2521.**

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 52.

Section 105.

Strike out the words "whether qualifying or not" within brackets in the third line of this Section.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 17th August, 1885.

No. 2544.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July, 1885, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.

CIRCLE OR ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	... 0,08,14,325	1,01,03,070	23,90,811	2,17,91,100
Allahabad	... 60,06,160	32,12,885	...	32,12,885
Lahore	... 75,36,015	5,54,920	...	5,54,920
Bombay	... 4,48,65,520	2,03,91,801	66,40,370	3,11,76,271
Burma	... 15,04,170	4,18,865	17,110	49,13,835
Madras	... 1,01,86,285	1,26,12,000	5,90,088	1,00,32,100
Calcutta	... 15,88,060	15,88,720	8,500	15,88,220
Rangoon	... 14,75,230	25,44,565	...	25,44,565
Total	... 14,50,35,665	7,32,32,575	1,18,03,700	9,60,35,365
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,21,700, held under Section 19 of the Act		... 8,00,97,300		
GRAND TOTAL	... —	... —	... 14,50,35,665	

Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,21,700, held under Section 19 of the Act

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

The 21st August, 1885.

No. 2632.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 85 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council has remitted the Court-fee payable on an application for transfer of a Stock Note from one circle to another made under paragraph 6 of Resolution No. 2566 of 20th August, 1885.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

The 21st August, 1885.

No. 2639.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rule under section 27 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, and to direct that it be inserted after Rule 36 of the Rules published under section 29 of that Act in the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1892, dated the 27th June, 1884, and be read with and taken as part of those Rules:—

Rule.

"36 A.—The importation into any part of the territories to which these Rules apply of the salt known in Calcutta and other parts of the Lower

Provinces of Bengal as "pakwa," being salt which has been obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre and on which the duty for the time being imposed under section 7 of the Act has not been paid at the place where the salt was obtained as on salt manufactured in the part of British India where that place is situated, is prohibited absolutely."

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st August, 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 468.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Charles Lionel Mainwaring Rich, East Lancashire Regiment, Wing Officer, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides,—23rd June, 1884.

Lieutenant Laurence Edward Elliott, Liverpool Regiment, Wing Officer, 29th Bengal Infantry,—6th July, 1884.

No. 469.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Brigadier-General J. Hudson, C.B., Commanding at Suakin:—

Lieutenant M. H. S. Grover, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 1st July, 1885.

No. 470.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—*1st Sikh Infantry.*

Lieutenant C. M. Dallas, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Captain J. A. H. Pollock, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 30th June, 1885.

No. 471.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—*No. 4 Field Battery.*

Lieutenant E. G. Nicolls, R.A., Subaltern, No. 3 Field Battery, to be Commandant, vice Major S. G. F. Selfe, R.A., who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 1st August, 1885.

No. 472.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

3rd or Sind Punjab and Indus Valley Railways Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain J. B. Woon, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 40th Bengal Infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Captain E. H. Wilson, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 4th August, 1885.

FURLough AND LEAVE.

No. 473.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Brigade-Surgeon A. H. Hiles, M.D., (p. a.) for 190 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 474.—Major W. F. Trotter, Bengal S. C., has been granted an extension of furlough (p. a.) for four months by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 475.—Major-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., v.c., Cavalry, is permitted to reside out of India.

JUDICIAL.

No. 476.—In accordance with the provisions of section 4, Act No. XIII of 1881 ("The Fort William Act, 1881"), the Governor-General in Council hereby invests Lieutenant T. V. Jones, Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William, with power to try persons charged with any infringement of the rules made under section 8 of the said Act.

No. 477.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the authority of section 133 of the Army Act, to set apart the undermentioned buildings as a Military Prison, and hereby declares the same to be a Military Prison, namely:—

The buildings or parts of buildings, now used as Garrison Cells in the Quetta Cantonment.

No. 478.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the authority of section 133 of the Army Act, to set apart the buildings or parts of buildings at the undermentioned station as part of the Military Prison at that station, and hereby declares the same to be part of such Military Prison, namely:—

Quetta.—The two rooms in the centre of the south wing of the Station Hospital.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 479.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 17th July, 1885, page 3295.

"WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 17th July, 1885.

MEMORANDA.

Assistant-Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Nicholas Hutchinson, retired, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 28th April, 1885."

"London Gazette," dated the 21st July, 1885, pages 3372, 3374 and 3375.

"INDIA OFFICE;
20th July, 1885.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Colonel Joseph West Ridgeway, Bengal Infantry, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and now in charge of the Afghan Boundary Commission, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India."

"INDIA OFFICE;
21st July, 1885.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps

and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Lyndon Bolton Irwin. Dated 16th May, 1885.

Captain John Corse-Scott. Dated 16th May, 1885.

Captain Charles Francis Massy. Dated 23rd May, 1885.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Melvill Jennings. Dated 20th May, 1885.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Malcolm George Clerk. Dated 28th April, 1885.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Hale Berwick Marsh. Dated 20th May, 1885.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major Robert Lidderdale, M.D. Dated 21st March, 1885.

Surgeon-Major James Edward Tierney Aitchison, M.D., C.I.E. Dated 29th March, 1885."

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 28th July, 1885, pages 3476 and 3477.

"WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 28th July, 1885.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels:—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Swatman Reynolds, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 2nd March, 1885.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Corbet Singleton, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 2nd March, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Henry Ernest Kauntze, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th May, 1885.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary Charles Driver Wise, Bombay Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 12th May, 1885.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Brooking Soady, Bengal. Dated 1st July, 1885.

Arthur Drury, Madras. Dated 2nd July, 1885.

George William Fraser, Bengal. Dated 2nd July, 1885.

William Chase Parr, Bombay. Dated 2nd July, 1885.

George Herbert Murray Aynsley, Madras. Dated 2nd July, 1885.

Francis Dawson, C.B., Madras. Dated 2nd July, 1885.
 Manglos James Brander, Bengal. Dated 2nd July, 1885.
 Charles Henry Hall, Bengal. Dated 2nd July, 1885.
 William Charles Robert Mylne, Bengal. Dated 2nd July, 1885.
 William James Pratt Barlow, Bengal. Dated 2nd July, 1885.
 Montgomery Hunter, Bengal. Dated 2nd July, 1885.
 Isaac Forsyth MacAndrew, Bengal. Dated 2nd July, 1885.
 John Durham Hall, Bombay. Dated 2nd July, 1885.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals. Dated 2nd July, 1885 :—

James Blair, V.C., Bombay Cavalry.
 Mowbray Thomson, Bengal Infantry.
 Sir Charles John Stanley Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officers to be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 2nd July, 1885 :—

Major-General Mowbray Thomson, Bengal Infantry.
 Colonel Edward Melville Lawford, Madras Cavalry."

" INDIA OFFICE;
 28th July, 1885.

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Robert Theodore Crowther, from the East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 24th June, 1883, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant Walter Henry Simpson, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 12th January, 1883, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted a step of Honorary Rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Henry Rivett Mandeville Van Heythuyse, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 31st May, 1885.

Colonel Bernard Croxford, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th July, 1885.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Albert Wood, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st June, 1885.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Mountstuart Erskine, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st May, 1885.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade-Surgeon Edmund Eyre Lloyd, Madras Establishment. Dated 26th April, 1885."

* * * * *

PENSIONS.

No. 480.—Honorary Surgeon Charles Levlin Fox, Subordinate Medical Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 481.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Neville Francis Fitzgerald Chamberlain,—9th August, 1885.

Lieutenant John Patrick Walter Spankie,—9th August, 1885.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Morris,—9th August, 1885.

Lieutenant Solomon Charles Frederick Peile,—9th August, 1885.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major David William Inglis, General List, Infantry,—20th August, 1885.

No. 482.—NATIVE ARMY—

29th Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Barsi to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Budh Sing, deceased,—21st June, 1885.

2nd Gurkha Regiment.

Jemadar Shere Sing Karkee to be Subadar; Havildar Budree Rina to be Jemadar, vice Subadar Shere Sing Khattree, invalided,—11th July, 1885.

No. 483.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Kote-Duffadar Hakim Ali Khan to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Ennyatullah Khan, invalided,—30th June, 1885.

REWARDS.

No. 484.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officer to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India from the 25th June, 1885 :—

BOMBAY.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of Bahadur.

Subadar-Major Shaik Mugdood, 5th Bombay Native Infantry, vice pensioned Subadar Kondaji, Bahadur, deceased.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th August, 1885.

No. 214.—The following transfers are ordered in the interests of the public service :—

Mr. F. M. Woodroffe, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, from the Office of the Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, to that of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

Mr. W. C. Hockin, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, from the Office of the Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to that of the Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

No. 215.—Mr. J. W. Wilson, Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Government of Bombay to that under the Director General of Railways.

The 18th August, 1885.

No. 216.—The services of Captain W. V. Constable, n.c., Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, were at the

disposal of the Military Department from the 31st March to the 31st July, 1885.

The 20th August, 1885.

No. 217.—Mr. W. F. Heath, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred temporarily in the interests of the public service from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Hyderabad.

No. 218.—Lieutenant C. A. R. Browne, R.E., Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, *temporary rank*, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, *temporary rank*, with effect from 26th January, 1885.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 35.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1885.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT NO. 35.

PART I

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 14th August, 1885.

No. 1437.—Under section 18, sub-section (2), of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe that drafts of proposed rules under the Act shall be published,—

- (a) when the authority making the rules is a Local Government, in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and
- (b) when the authority making the rules is the Governor General in Council, in three consecutive issues of the *Gazette of India* in English, and in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette (if any) of every Local Government in British India in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct.

No. 1438.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1), of the Indian Explosives Act, No. IV of 1884, and with the directions contained in Home Department Notification No. 1437 of this date, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following draft of rules for the transport and importation of explosives which His Excellency in Council proposes to make under the Act.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of three months from the date of this notification.

DRAFT.**DRAFT RULES UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.****PRELIMINARY.**

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely :—

Class 1	...	...	...	...	Gunpowder.
Class 2	...	...	...	...	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	...	...	...	...	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	...	...	...	...	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	...	...	...	...	Fulminate.
Class 6	...	...	...	...	Ammunition.
Class 7	...	...	...	...	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—Gunpowder Class.

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—Nitrate-mixture Class.

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—Nitro-compound Class.

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,
Dynamite,
Lithofracteur,
Dualine,
Glyoxiline,
Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,
Gun-paper,
Xyloidine,
Gun sawdust,
Nitrated gun-cotton,
Cotton gunpowder,
Schultz's powder,
Nitro-mannite,
Picrates,
Picric powder,

and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate-mixture Class.*

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,
Erhardt's powder,
Reverley's powder,
Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Reichen's blasting charges,
Teutonite,
Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphurate, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazo-benzol.

CLASS 6.—Ammunition Class.

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges.

Safety fuzes for blasting.

Railway fog signals.

Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as before defined which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

War rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—Firework Class.

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

Division 1.—The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any coloured fire composition.

Division 2.—The term "manufactured firework" means any explosive of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, star, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals.

TRANSPORT.

(a) Packing.

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

I.—An explosive, not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 1st division of the 7th (fire-work) class, shall, if not exceeding 5 lbs. in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

II.—In every other case, the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape. Provided as follows:—

- (a) If the explosive is explosive of the 1st or gunpowder class or is explosive of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class or is gun-cotton or other explosive of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosive of the first two classes, exceed 100 lbs., and in the case of the last, 50 lbs.; and if the explosive be gun-cotton, it shall be carried thoroughly saturated with water.
- (b) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package or both shall be thoroughly waterproof. No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10 lbs., and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lbs.
- (c) If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, it shall be packed in such manner as the Governor General in Council may specially direct.
- (d) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or is any explosive of the 2nd division, an outer package shall not be required, but it may be contained in quantity not exceeding 100 lbs. in a single package, which shall be a box, barrel or case not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch in thickness, of such strength, construction, and character as will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape.

- (e) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2 lbs. of such explosive, and no more than 50 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package.
- (f) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (fire-work) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1 lb. of explosive, and no more than 20 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package; and
- (g) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lbs.

III.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belong, the following conditions shall be observed:—

- (a) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;
- (b) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose;
- (c) there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material;
- (d) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or sender; and
- (e) the amount of explosive in any single package, or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

3. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosive for conveyance, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

(b) Mode of Conveyance.

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel, which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—No explosive shall be loaded or unloaded except between sunrise and sunset.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on, or unloaded out of, any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as charcoal, lucifer matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives

forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit) shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had, or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same: provided that when the use of a light for the purpose of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person while handling any explosive (except gunpowder, explosive of division 1, class 6, or explosive of class 7, if packed in accordance with the packing rules) shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels, or tips.

V.—In loading or unloading any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck, so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is in contact, unless the same be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article, or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of explosive conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs., unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of explosive conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

In any one carriage on a railway	...	...	...	10 tons
In any one other carriage	...	...	...	2 "
In any one vessel	...	...	...	20 "

NOTE.—This rule must in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway be read subject to paragraph XII of rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, provided all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by public railway:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage, or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity be less than 5 lbs., and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat: provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition)

class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (fire-work) class, or of larger quantities than 5 lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed :—

- (1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.
- (2) A person shall not forward to any warehouse-man or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouse-man or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouse-man or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment; and a warehouse-man or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.
- (3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of explosive conveyed exceed 100 lbs., stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosive by public railway :—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to a Railway servant 48 hours' previous notice in writing of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the Railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon, any Railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station, and shall be received by the Railway servants, only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any Railway shall, immediately on arrival at the station, be delivered to, and be received by, the Railway servants authorised to receive dangerous goods, and by no other person whatsoever.

IV.—An explosive must be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival; if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration

suspect, shall be upon any Railway, they may open, or require to be opened, any such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages pending such return in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—No explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:—

- (a) Safety cartridges and percussion caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use, may be conveyed by passenger train, in ordinary wagons or carriages.
- (b) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any Railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriage shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of small-arms ammunition.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any other volatile spirit or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour, or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate signed by an officer authorised by the Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is gun-cotton, dynamite, or blasting gelatine, is of the standard purity, and has undergone no deterioration since its manufacture; and further in the case of dynamite, that the cartridges have been examined and show no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine. The consignor shall also certify that the cartridges have been packed in this country in accordance with the packing rules.

X.—In the case of dynamite the outer package shall be marked with the date on which the dynamite was packed, and be secured with a leaden seal in token of the inspection having been made.

XI.—The certificate referred to in rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made after the 15th October; but it shall not be compulsory for any Railway Administration to receive dynamite for conveyance from 1st April to 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite shall be stowed in one layer only, and secured so as to prevent movement during transit. The gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons.

XIII.—No explosive belonging to the 5th (fulminate) class or to class VI, division 3, shall be carried in the same train with dynamite, or with any other explosive belonging to class III, division 1.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair-cloth, hides or other suitable material shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain small-arms ammunition, packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—More than three layers of packages containing explosives shall never be packed one above another, except in the case of small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, when such a restriction is unnecessary. The loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with during daylight until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, provided that they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance; this precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed and approved of by Government for the carriage of explosive. The speed of these movements will be restricted to 5 miles an hour; they will be superintended by a duly authorised officer, who will be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and must be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosive or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosive, as well as those immediately adjoining them, are provided with brakes, they shall on no account be worked.

XX.—Wagons must in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives, he shall be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

IMPORTATION.

8. An explosive shall not be imported by sea into British India, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to import the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision.

Before any explosive is landed under the proviso to this rule, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs Officer of the port such undertaking with or without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

9. If any person imports an explosive in contravention of rule 8 he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

10. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden.

11. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or an explosive of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the same may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay by the Commissioner of Police, and at the ports of Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden by the District Magistrate.

12. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10.

13. Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosive other than those specified in rule 11 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

14. No license for the importation of any explosive of the description referred to in rule 13 shall be granted unless samples of the explosive taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner, or some other Officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, to pass the test which may from time to time be prescribed for such explosive by the Government of India.

15. On the arrival in any port at which importation of explosives is lawful of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in rule 11, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorises in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and obtain samples of the explosive.

The master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

16. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under rule 13, shall continue in force shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license.

17. The fee payable on a license granted under rule 13 shall be Rs. 10.

18. Every license granted under rules 11 and 13 shall be in Form A in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery, and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interests of the State.

19. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rules 11 and 13 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

GENERAL.

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals; the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will on application be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any police officer in charge of a police station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

25. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

26. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rule may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

27. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the rules made thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act may possess, or import without license under these rules any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use: but when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

Form A.

(See Rules 11, 13 and 18.)

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import Explosives into the Port of _____

Name, &c., and address of licensee-holder.	Number of packages.	EXPLOSIVE.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From the _____ th of _____ to the _____ th of _____ 188 .

The _____ of _____

188 .

Seal.

(Signature)

____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.
2. This license becomes void after expiry of the period named thereon.
3. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency Town, they must be protected by a transport license.
4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive" followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or senders.